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VOL. XIX NO. 299— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GOVT. BANS U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

SEQUEL TO CONGRESS SECRETARY'S REFUSAL TO GIVE UNDERTAKING

Police Disperse Kisans' Meeting.

SPEAKERS ARRESTED: BUT MAGISTRATE ADDRESSES BANNED GATHERING.

Arrested Persons Summarily Tried On The Spot And Sentenced.

LUCKNOW, December 22.

The U. P. Government has decided to prevent the United Provinces' Political Conference from taking place at Etawah, owing to the reply from the Secretary of the Congress Committee that he is unable to give a pledge that the Conference will not discuss the "No-Rent" position, which matter, he states, lies exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Subjects Committee of the Conference.

The Conference is due to meet on the 24th of December.—A. P.

U. P. Political Conference.

WHAT WILL BE GOVT.'S ATTITUDE?

LUCKNOW, Dec. 22.

Considerable interest centres round the forthcoming U. P. Provincial Political Conference which is announced to take place in Etawah on the 26th instant.

This being one of the districts to which the 'No-Rent' Ordinance applies, it is assumed in Lucknow that the local Government will permit the conference to be held only on the understanding that discussion of the rental position is avoided.—A. P.

POLICE DISPERSE KISANS' MEETING.

Speakers Arrested One By One

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

A meeting of Kisans was to have come off this evening at Bharwari Tehsil about 20 miles from Allahabad, but was prevented by the action of the authorities. Mr. Bomford, District Magistrate, Mr. Measures, Superintendent of Police and Mr. Kader, Sub-Divisional Officer, proceeded to the place with a strong force of police.

Reports received show that a large number of villagers gathered at the meeting place, but were not allowed to speak. As each speaker ascended the platform and began to speak about the non-payment of rent he was arrested. Mr. Bomford explained to the peasants their duty and advised them to pay by the 28th instant; otherwise, remissions already granted would be cancelled. As there was a good deal of noise Mr. Bomford could not be heard distinctly. Eventually the gathering was persuaded to disperse and no meeting held.

SJT. GOKUL PRASAD ARRESTED

Arrests are also reported to have been made in other villages. Gokul Prasad who spoke at the Allahabad meeting on the 18th was arrested at Soraon.

BAN FOR 2 MONTHS UNDER SECTION 144.

(Later)—Further details of Bharwari meeting show that it was frustrated by the District Authorities. Mr. Bomford, District Magistrate decided not to permit any meetings in connection with the no-rent campaign and issued orders under Section 144 for two months in some Tehsils.

The police were posted at Bharwari to warn people that the meeting would be unlawful. Still about a thousand men assembled near the spot. No Congressman or villager, it is officially stated, could address the meeting but the District Magistrate himself utilised the occasion for warning the tenants and told them that the remissions given were adequate, and no further remission would be given and if he were required to collect rent as revenue he would cancel the remissions.

The people dispersed quietly.

TRIAL ON THE SPOT.

Four of them arrested to-day were tried on the spot by Mr. Kadri and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for instigating the tenants. Reports are being received from other villages of arrests and searches of Congress offices.—A.P.

A report from Etwah says that fifty persons have been served by District Magistrate with notice restricting the movements and prohibiting speeches for one month among them being Pandit J. P. Pandey, ex-M.L.C. Motor bus owners have been notified not to carry persons engaged in no-rent campaign. District Magistrate has also issued a warning to tenants against non-payment and intimating that payment of rents to the extent of two annas in the rupee has been postponed till the next crop.—A.P.

MR. TANDON PLEADS GUILTY

"I Have Committed No Offence" Says Pt. K. Malaviya

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 21.

Babu Pershottamdas Tandon was charged under Section 18 of the U. P. Ordinance for disobeying order by taking part in and speaking at a public meeting on December 18 and instigating, in the course of his speech, the tenants not to pay rent. Mr. Tandon pleaded guilty to the charges. The witnesses examined were the sub-inspector who served the notice, the station officer who deposed regarding delivery of the speech and Mr. Beni Singh, Sub-Inspector.

JUDGMENT.

Delivering judgment the Magistrate said that on December 18 Mr. Tandon went in procession to the Pershottamdas Park, a public place, and there held a meeting in which he made a speech and advocated non-payment of rents. These facts had been clearly proved. The accused had disobeyed the order deliberately and committed offences with which he was charged.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya was tried only for disobedience of order and he pleaded not guilty, saying that he had committed no offence. He also refused to cross-examine witnesses.

GIVEN "B" CLASSES.

Both of them have been recommended for 'B' class.

50 HOUSES RAIDED AT COMILLA.

Wholesale Arrests In Bengal.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

On Sunday about 50 houses, including those of some retired High Government officials and retired police officer were searched at Comilla, to find out the alleged absconders.

Nilima Nandy, a student of the Faizunnesa Girls' High School and several young men were arrested there. Vidyysagar College Hostel, Calcutta was searched on Monday and two students were taken into custody, with the result of boycott of the test examination by the students. On the same day Birendra Pal, an employee in a merchant office, was arrested on suspicion.

On December 19th three Congressmen of Mymensingh were arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. The next day, Mr. Manikrishna Sen, Pleader, and Sachindra Ghosh, student were arrested under the Bengal Ordinance at Rangpur. Yesterday Kamkiya Das, student, was ordinanced at Jalpaiguri. On the same day two more Bengalis were ordinanced at Barisal.

Yesterday a constable was sentenced, at Dacca, to one year's rigorous imprisonment, on the charge of stealing moneybag, while engaged in searching a house there with other policemen. The trying Magistrate remarked that the crime was particularly heinous as the offenders' action was calculated to bring disgrace on the constabulary and rouse a keen resentment in the public mind, and because he was on duty under the direct command of the officer.

RENT AND REVENUE REMISSIONS IN RAMPUR

RAMPUR, December 22.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has granted a further remission of rent and revenue to the extent of Rs. 117,000, thus bringing the total remission to Rs. 700,000.—A.P.

16 ARRESTS AT "NO-RENT" MEETING

Sec. 144 Defied At Saibasu.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 22.

A "No-rent" meting was convened at Saibasu yesterday. Mr. Bannerjee, Magistrate, immediately motored to the place and arrested sixteen men while attempting to hold the meeting.

Section 144 had been promulgated in Saibasu some days back for two months.

'Sabhas' have been inaugurated in the district with the object of counteracting the "No-rent" campaign and for creating and maintaining good relations between zemindars and tenants.

ORDINANCE CONVICTION.

One Lallu of Sahi was arrested by Mr. Alizafar, Sub-Inspector yesterday under Sec. 12 of the Ordinance. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.—A. P. Special.

MAHATMAJI TO INTERVIEW VICEROY.

Also Bengal Governor.

It is strongly rumoured that as soon as Mahatma Gandhi lands here on the 28th instant, he will seek an interview with His Excellency Lord Willingdon. It is also stated that he intends interviewing the Governor of Bengal to discuss the Bengal situation.

LIBERALS AND R. T. C.

Federation Council Will Meet In Bombay On 2nd January.

BOMBAY, Dec. 22.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday the 2nd January 1932 at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The principal business before the meeting is to review the results of the Second Round Table Conference and to consider the recent declaration of the Prime Minister. The meeting will also consider the recent Ordinance issued by the Viceroy and the general political situation in the country.

A meeting of the Working Committee will be held on January 1. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the President of the Liberal Federation will preside over both these meetings.—A. P.

MUSLIMS HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR IN JOINT ELECTORATES

Nariman's Reply To Municipal Address

TRIPPUR, Dec. 21.

Replying to Tiruppur Municipal address Mr. K. F. Nariman said that 25 per cent. of seats in the Tirppur Municipal Council was held by Muslim who formed only ten per cent of the population. This showed that Muslims had nothing to fear in having joint electorates.

Mr. Nariman left for Guruvayoor where temple entry satyagraha is being carried under the auspices of the Kerala Congress Committee.—A.P.

GIRL STUDENT ARRESTED

Houses Searched.

COMILLA, Dec. 21.

Nilima Nandy, a student of Faizennessa Government Girls' Faizennessa Government Girls School was arrested. Several houses all over the town were searched by police including that of Rai Bahadur Suresh Chandra Singh.—A.P.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Does Not Materialise Due To Differences?

DHRANGADRA, Dec. 22.

(From A Correspondent)

The threatened mass civil disobedience movement that was fixed for the 21st December did not materialise. No one turned up in the afternoon, because of differences amongst leaders at the headquarters in Wadhwan City. In Dhrangadra all over the State there was "bandobast" made to meet Satyagrahis if they arrived. The Bazar in the capital wears normal appearance and almost all the shops are opened.

Sgr. Mussolini's Brother Dead

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Milan.—The death has occurred of Sgr. Arnoldo Mussolini, the Duce's brother and editor of the "Popolo d' Italia."—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill Leaves Hospital

LONDON, Dec. 22.

New York.—Churchill has left hospital for his hotel.—Reuter.

Lady Sykes attended a Committee Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society at the Secretariat on Tuesday.

"THIS MAY BE MY LAST MEETING"

Sardar Patel Speaks Out.

REPRESSION WILL NOT SMASH CONGRESS.

SURAT, December 22.

"This may be my last meeting with you, because it is not possible that Government will allow me to remain free, knowing as it does, that the fire is still burning within me, though some sort of settlement has been arrived between the people and the Government, for which there is still some scope" declared Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress President addressing a large gathering on the occasion of the opening of the training class of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Surat. He added that the question uppermost in the minds of some people was what was going to happen next. Some, he said, were wondering why there was no preparation on the part of the Congress, when repression by the Government had already commenced in some Provinces. Continuing Mr. Patel said: "If the authorities now entertained the notion that the Congress could be smashed by ruthless repression, then let them to break the truce and Congress would resume fight from where it had left it." "But the Government must bear in mind that when the truce is broken, the crash will be thundering one."

Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate of Bombay who was present at the meeting also addressed the gathering.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Mr. Desai and Miss Mani Ben Patel left to-night for Bombay.—A.P.

BAN ON JAWAHARLAL

ALLAHABAD, December 22.

(BY PHONE.)

Soon after arrival in Allahabad, Pandit Jawaharlal was served with a notice under section 5 of U. P. Ordinance at Cheoki Junction restricting his movements and prohibiting him from making speeches regarding No-rent Campaign.—A.P.

LATEST FROM U. P.

LUCKNOW, December 22.

According to information in Congress circles here, leading Provincial Congress leaders will meet, in Allahabad to-morrow after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrives, with a view to discuss the situation.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, one of the Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committee left for Allahabad to-night; in the course of an interview to the press, he stated that the Government ban had not come upon them as a surprise, and that in any case Provincial Congress Committee's decision to hold the Conference stood.—A.P.

MAGISTRATE CANCELS HIS ORDER.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

In connection with the order on Mr. and Mrs. Pandit to deposit their motor car, Mrs. Pandit in her objection wrote to the District Magistrate: "You will only succeed in depriving my babies of their outings."

The District Magistrate has now cancelled the order and wrote to Mrs. Pandit saying that he does not wish to make war against babies.—A. P.

CONVICTIONS UNDER U. P. ORDINANCE.

Five Congress workers belonging to village Congress Committees were tried to-day in the District Jail under the U. P. Ordinance for instigating tenants not to pay taxes and they were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. One accused was sentenced to additional six months on a separate charge.—A. P.

VICEROY HOPES AND TRUSTS

Platitudes On Co-operation.

SPEECH AT MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

VISEROY'S CAMP, CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the address of welcome presented by the Marwari Association, Calcutta, to-day said:—

"You have referred in generous terms to my former associations with India and I much appreciate the confidence you have expressed in my efforts to frame the new Constitution of India on foundations whereon the political, economic and commercial relations between Great Britain and India will be cemented firmly in the spirit of mutual trust and goodwill. You speak of your ancient country awakening to national self-consciousness and pulsating with a new life in a desire to be an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Free Nations. I think I may say for myself with absolute sincerity that I have always, during the years that I have been associated with India, endeavoured to help forward those national ideals and the discussions of the Round Table Conference have clearly shown the genuine desire of all parties in England to arrive at that partnership within the Empire of which you have spoken".

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

I am glad to note too that you express yourselves strongly in favour of constitutional method to acnieve the end we all have in view, and have given strong expression to your condemnation of those terrorist activities which are blackening the fair name of your country. I ask for your complete and active co-operation in creating a public opinion which will insist on defeating the unconstitutional efforts which we see being made in different parts of India at the present time to destroy the peace of our land, for it is only under peaceful conditions that we can satisfactorily move forward towards the securing of constitutional reforms and create that confidence in the other countries of the world which will secure prosperity to our people".

TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE.

"With regard to the representation of your community in the legislatures to be formed under the New Constitution, I realise that in this respect your circumstances are somewhat peculiar, for as your families originally came from Indian States, you fear that under the Federation you may lose the right of British Indian citizenship because the States have not hitherto given receiprocal privileges to British Indians living in their territories.

I understand that you are also apprehensive that under provincial autonomy you may suffer commercial disadvantages. These are questions affecting the whole of India on which the Committees arising out of the Round Table Conference will shortly be at work and while it is not possible for me to say anything definitely at this early juncture, I can assure you that the claims of your interests, which you have so successfully established in the past, will receive the sympathetic consideration of my Government, for, we fully appreciate your anxiety to safeguard commercial interests and prevent any discrimination in matters of commercial concern. You have referred to the present economic distress and the additional burden the nex taxation measures have laid upon you. I fully realise that the revival of trade is largely dependent on the success of our financial policy and I can only reiterate that it will be our constant endeavour, when dealing with such questions, to do everything possible to act in accordance with the needs of India. I trust that before long these endeavours will pave the way for the return of normal conditions".—A. P.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

CRISIS IN CHINA.

Chiangkaishek Leaves By Aeroplane

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Nanking—The National Government has resigned *en bloc*.

Chiangkaishek has left by aeroplane for his birthplace, Fenghua, it is believed, because he discovered that his party would be outvoted at the plenary session of the Kuomintang to be held today, owing to the recent influx of delegates from Canton.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

Postponement Probable.

LONDON, December 22.

Tokio.—There seems to be a strong probability that the opening of the Disarmament Conference, fixed for February 2, may be delayed by two or three weeks at the instance of the British Government. It is learned on good authority that the British Ambassador has presented a note to the Premier Inukai suggesting that 2nd February may be an inconvenient date for some participating powers, owing to the Reparations Conference opening in January and elections impending in France and Germany. It is authoritatively indicated that the Japanese Government will concur.—Reuter.

THE KASHMIR TROUBLE.

Discussione With Ahrar Leaders.

LAHORE, December 22.

Leaders of Ahrar Party who arrived here last week-end held five hours' discussions with Ahrar leaders in Borstal Jail. The discussions will be continued.—A.P.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

According to the "Morning Post" Lord Lothian, Mr. J.C.C. Davidson and Lord Eustace Percy will be respectively the Chairmen of the Indian Franchise, General Finance and States' Finance Committees. The Paper adds that Lord Hastings and Miss Mary Pickford, Mr. J. Milner and Mr. R.A. Butler, all members of the House of Commons will be among the members of these Committees. The names of Sir Ernest Bennett and Sir John Kerr are also mentioned.—Reuter.

VICEROY TO VISIT KATHIAWAR IN MARCH.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon will visit Kathiawar next March. His Highness the Jamsaheb of Navanagar is making preparations for his reception, as His Excellency's visit coincides with the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Jamsaheb's Coronation.—A.P.

ARRESTS UNDER NEW BENGAL ORDINANCE.

DACCA, Dec. 22.

Seven youths were arrested under the New Bengal Ordinance in addition to eight including two girls already arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

BALLIA CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

A report from Ballia says that in connection with the alleged dacoity, police searched houses there and fifteen arrests were made, including the President of the Ballia Congress Committee.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

Situations Vacant

APPLICATIONS from the Medical Graduates are invited upto 27th instant by Dr. BHASKER PATEL, Hon. C.M.O. for paid housemanship at the CONGRESS FREE HOSPITAL, Bombay 4.
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Public Notices.

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NOTICE

THE 49TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company's Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 12-14, Mengesh Senoi Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday the 11th day of January 1932 at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 4th January, to 18th January, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.
4128

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, 1932 at 12 noon, (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at 16, Sheikh Memon Street Bombay; to transact the business following:—

(1) To pass the Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditure for S. Y. 1987; ended Aso Vad, 30th (9th November 1931.)
(2) To adopt the report of the Managing Committee.
(3) To elect a New Committee a President two Vice-Presidents and two Hon. Secretaries for S. Y. 1988.
(4) To appoint Auditors for S. Y. 1988 and fix their remuneration.
(5) To fix additional number of members to be admitted during S. Y. 1988.

By Order of the Committee.
RATILAL T. THAKKAR,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, Dated, 22nd December, 1931.
4131

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 7th January, 1932, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Election of a member on the Water Committee.
2. Interpellations under Section 66-A of the Municipal Act.
3. Letter from Mr. D.M. Kalyanpurkar, Proprietor and Director, Bombay Gymnastic Institute —Regarding the introduction of physical training for students in Municipal Schools.
4. Letter from Bai Santokbai Tricum, late halalkhore woman—Regarding her application for a gratuity in respect of her service in the Municipality.
5. (a) Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1932-33, framed by the Standing Committee under Section 126 of the Municipal Act.
(b) Letter from the Municipal Auditors—Offering a voluntary cut of 7-1/2 per cent. in the allowance payable to them for the year 1932-33, etc.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

6. Recommending sanction to the amount of royalty to be received by the Municipality for rock and murum excavated in connection with certain works for the lowering of Sewri Cemetery Road.
7. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, Sub-Rule (3) of Rule 22 of the Provident Fund Regulations regarding the granting of advances to Municipal employees out of their subscriptions, in special circumstances.
8. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 10,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the payment of the increased grant-in-aid to the V.J. Technical Institute for the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.
9. Regarding the extension of leave granted to Mr. T.K. Roddan, City Engineer, and the continuance of the acting arrangement made in connection therewith.
10-11. Statements of Budget Transfers (10) sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee and (11) sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

12. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of a donation of Rs. 500 offered by some residents of the Girgaum locality to commemorate the services of Bai Khurshedbai Byramji Wadia, late Head Mistress of the Municipal Girgaum Gujerati Girls' School.
13. Forwarding copies of complete registers of the non-attending children of compulsory school going age in "F" and "G" Wards published in November 1931.
14. Requesting that bye-law No. 7(4) of the Schools Committee's bye-laws be amended so as to remove the disability of appointing persons not residing in a particular Ward as members on the Local Committee of that Ward.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

15. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
16. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Anopheline Stephensi, the malaria carrier mosquito, during the month of November 1931.
17. Reporting on an application from Aaloo Pitha, for the amount of the fund alleged to be due to her deceased father Pitha Vala, a halalkhore in the Conservancy Department.
18. Requesting sanction to the sale of certain Municipal land at the junction of Gokhale Road and Sayani Road.
19. Reporting that a gratuity amounting to Rs. 152-15-0 has been paid to Lakha Ragha, late halalkhore in the Health Department.
20. Regarding modifications in the terms of the draft lease of Municipal land forming Nesbit Road Cross Lane for used as a playground for St. Mary's High School.
21. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1930-31 (together with the review thereof by the standing Committee.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

22. Confirming amendments to the Municipal Pension, etc., Regulations Nos. 7, 9, 11 (b), (d) and 23.
23. Appointing Mr. W.R.S. Sharpe to be a Councillor vice Mr. W.H. Neilson, O.B.E., resigned.
24. Letter from Mr. Alwyn Ezra, Representative of the Corporation on the Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society—Submitting his report as to the work done by the Society.
25. Letter from Rao Saheb M D. Rane—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings for three months.
26. Letter from the Secretary to Mr. Vazirally Bandealiy—Intimating that Mr. Vazirally Bandealiy has gone upcountry for recouping his health, etc.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S LETTERS—

27. Submitting quarterly statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.
28. Submitting quarterly list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

29. Regarding the question of the milk supply of Bombay.
30. Regarding the irregularities in the construction of footpaths.
31. Regarding the alleged nuisance caused by the insanitary condition of a urinal at Janjikar Street.
32. Regarding the alleged nuisance caused to the public by the present method of removing kutchra in bullock carts from the "F" and "G" Wards to the Parbhadevi Depot, etc.
331 Regarding the creation of five new posts of Chief Clerks in the Assessment and Collection Department.
34. Regarding draft amendments to the Municipal Act in connection with proposals to modify the procedure for the re-appropriation of Budget grants.
35. Regarding draft representation to Government for restricting racing in Bombay to Race horse-owners and 'bona fide' members of the Western India Turf Club only.
36. Regarding the question of giving financial help to certain Institutions in the City during the year 1932-33.
37. Regarding the question of letting out certain vacant mutton stalls in the Erskine Road Market for mincing purposes, etc.
38. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Special Committees.
39. Schools Committee's letters —Forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's Weekly Meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

40. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For requesting Government to amend the Municipal Act, so as to authorize the Municipality to carry out inspection of Traders' premises in respect of weights and measures used by them, etc.
41. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Dr. J.V. Vora—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to a representation sent to him by the residents of Tambakanta, Mumbadevi, etc., objecting to the location of public conveniences in the vicinity and requesting him to stop their construction.
42. From Mr. V.S. Velinkar—For requesting the Secretary to give a brief summary of each item of the Special Committees' Proceedings submitted to the Corporation.
43. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether it is a fact that a firm or an individual, dealing in sugar, evades payment of town duty by changing marks on the sugar bags at Sion and then bringing them back into the City.
44. From Capt. Jos. Alban D'Souza, seconded by Dr. P.G. Solanki—For amending Section 36-(d) of the Municipal Act, so as to restrict the calling of Special Meetings to consideration of important matters of an urgent nature only which cannot wait till the next monthly meeting of the Corporation, etc.
45-46. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For (45) appointing a Committee to consider the ways and means to enable the Corporation to exercise their right of purchasing the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd., in 1947; and (46) obtaining a report from the Commissioner for cause of delay in submitting Counsel's opinion in the matter of fees claimed by Messrs. Dodd and Watson.
47. From Mr. M.M. Killedar—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of constructing a Municipal Market in the Madanpura locality.
48. From Dr. J.N. Choksy—For modifying Rule 11(f) of the Pension, etc. Regulations so as to admit of gratuity being paid to those employees also who did not join the Provident Fund after 1st April, 1931, etc.
49. From Mr. S.G. Keni—For requesting the Commissioner to arrange for the re-opening of the level-crossing No. 4 at Gowari Village.
50. From Dr. M.V. Mehta, O.B.E.—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the possibility of reducing the cost incurred in respect of rations, housing, allowances, etc., of the Nurses at the K.E.M. Hospital to the level of other similar institutions in the City.
51. From Mr. I.S. Patel—For obtaining a report from the Revenue and General Purposes Committee as to the ways and means of levying a Town Duty on Foreign imported cotton, etc.

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
A.V. SABNIS
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1931.
4130.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. VASANTLAL MAGANLAL has retired from the firm of Messrs. Chhotalal Ravikarandas & Co. as of Karak Sud 1st S. Y. 1988, and he has since then no interest either direct or indirect in the business of the said firm.
Dated this 22nd December, 1931.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs.
Chhotalal Ravikarandas
& Co.
4129

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the shareholders of the above Company at their Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting, held on Thursday, the 17th December, 1931, a dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1931, at 6½ per cent. per annum on the Preference Shares and annas eight per share on the Ordinary shares of the Company, free of Income-Tax, will be paid on and after the 10th February, 1932, between 12 noon and 3 P.M. (S. T.) at the Regd. Office of the Company, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's registers, on the 10th day of December, 1931, on production of their dividend warrants, which will be posted to them. Shareholders will please notify the company any change of address forthwith.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
4116

... G. I. P. RAILWAY. ...

NOTICE

X'MAS HOLIDAYS.

On the undermentioned dates the SUBURBAN SUNDAY SERVICE will be in force on the Suburban section including Victoria Terminus—Bandra, in place of the usual Week Day services:—
December 24th, 25th, 26th and 31st and 1st January, 1932.
BY ORDER.
4132.

NOTICE

From the 1st January, 1932, our Office Address will be:
COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
231, Hornby Road, Fort.
LANGLEY & CO.,
Western India Cotton Co., Ltd.
(Agents:—Langley & Co.).
R6463

NOTICE FOR A LOST PROPERTY

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy numbered 0245277 E/cp on the life of Mr. Harishanker Jalkrishna Pande C/O. Abdulali Valiji 84, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay 3, duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

P. CHAUDHURI, Esq.,
Secretary,
India Equitable Insurance
Co. Ld., 102, Clive Street,
Calcutta.
R6462

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "ARGUN MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 22nd December, 1931 from Japan via Ports "en route" and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing shed.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited statements of Accounts as at 31st December, 1930.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of December, 1931, to the 10th day of January 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House, Wittet Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd December 1931.
4122

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of STEWART JACKS (Motors) Ltd. (in liquidation).

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. ... ... Petitioners.

THE COURT LIQUIDATOR.
High Court, Bombay ... ... Liquidator.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the STEWART JACKS (Motors) LIMITED, (in liquidation), will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th January, 1932, at 12 noon when those shareholders who have paid call money due from them in full are requested to attend to transact the following business:—

1. To pass the Liquidator's accounts commencing from 16th November, 1930 to 15th November, 1931.
2. To pass such other resolutions and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Liquidator or the shareholders present.

Dated the 16th December, 1931.
H. H. WADIA,
Liquidator.

N.B:—Should there be no quorum at the above Meeting the same will be adjourned to THURSDAY, the 21st January, 1932, at the same time and at the same place when the shareholders are requested to attend.

H. H. WADIA.
Liquidator.
4086

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF COCHIN.

O. S. 32/23. E. P. 214/31
J. J. SANTO ... Assignee Decree holder.
(1) SEBASTIAN VERHOVEN, dead, (2) BENCHAMIN VERHOVEN, residing at P. & O. Dock Mazagon, Bombay, (3) PETER VERHOVEN, residing at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, (4) Mrs. JULIA BYER, dead, (5) Mr. LAWRENCE BYER, (6) Mr. VINCENT BYER, (7) Miss CAROLINA BYER, (8) Mrs. CAROLINA LODWIN. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE to the Defendants 2 and 3 above mentioned.

WHEREAS the abovementioned Assignee—decree holder has applied to this Court, for a final Decree in the above Suit and whereas the said application is posted to the 23rd December, the abovementioned Defendants Benchamin Verhoven and Peter Verhoven are to appear in person or by Pleader in the said Court at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 23rd December, 1931, to show cause against the granting of the application; failing which the application will be granted.

(Sd.) C. JENARDHANAN, B.A., & B.L.,
Vakil for Assignee,
Decree holder.
Cochin, 8-12-31.
6468

NOTICE.

Our Clients HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT & SONS, LTD., of Calcutta, Bombay and Secunderabad have been selling denatured spirit in the Bombay Presidency for some time past in bottles with labels bearing the trade mark of an Engine and the words "Engine Brand, Superior Denatured Spirit, Imported by Hajee Ismail Sait & Sons, Ltd., 108, Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay, Produce of Java." They have recently come to know that some persons have put on the market denatured spirit, which is much inferior to the spirit sold by our clients, in bottles with labels which not only bear a close resemblance to the get-up of our clients' labels but which actually bear the words "Imported by Hajee Ismail Sait & Sons, Ltd., P.O. Box No. 433" thus falsely representing to the public that the spirit sold with the spurious labels is the spirit sold by our clients.

Pending proceedings about to be taken by our clients the public are hereby warned that denatured spirit sold in bottles bearing the spurious labels above referred to is not the denatured spirit sold by our clients.

Dated this 22nd day of December 1931.
KANGA & CO.
4127.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the Property and Credits of BHASKERJI KOTHARE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased
PARVATIBAI, widow of the said Shamrao Bhaskarji, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing in a house on Pallow or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of December in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 17th day of December, 1931
Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4119

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INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE DEBATE ON DISCRIMINATION.

On November 26 last, the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference discussed the draft report of the Committee on Commercial Discrimination and adopted it.

Lord Sankey, in presenting it to the Committee, said:—

I do not think I need trouble you much on the Report on Commercial Discrimination. Will you please take in your hands. I do not thing it will take very long, because what I have done is I have asked various members to let me have their views and I have incorporated them. I will just read it through in the way we usually do and then come back to each paragraph. It is the fourth Report of the Federal Structure Committee, On Commercial Discrimination.

1. "I. On this subject the Committee are glad to be able to record a substantial measure of agreement."

I should like to add here that I have been greatly assisted in this Report by Sir Maurice Gwyer and Sir Claude Schuster, and your indebtedness to them is far greater than it is to me.

"They recall that in paragraph 22 of their Report at the last Conference it was stated that there was general agreement that in matters of trade and commerce the principle of equality of treatment ought to be established and that the Committee of the whole Conference at their meeting on January 19th, 1931, adopted the following paragraph as part of the Report of the Minorities Sub-Committee:—

"At the instance of the British Commercial community the principle was generally agreed that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community, firms and companies trading in India, and the rights of Indian born subjects, and that an appropriate Convention based on reciprocity should be entered into for the purpose of regulating these rights."

More than one member in the course of the discussion also reminded the Committee that the All-Parties' Conference in 1928 stated in their Report "it is inconceivable that there can be anf discriminating legislation against any community doing business lawfully in India."

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR SUBJECTS OF THE CROWN

2. The Committee accept and re-affirm the principle that equal rights and equal opportunities should be afforded to those lawfully engaged in commerce and industry within the territory of the Federation, and such difference as have manifested themselves are mainly (though not entirely) concerned with the limits within which the principle should operate and the best method of giving effect to it.

3. The Committee are of opinion that no subject of the Crown who may be ordinarily resident or carrying on trade or business in British India, should be subjected to any disability or discrimination, legislative or administrative, by reason of his race, descent, religion, or place of birth, in respect of taxation, the holding of property, the carrying on of any profession, trade or business, or in respect of residence of travel. The expression 'subject' must here be understood as including firms, companies and corporations registered or carrying on business within the area of the Federation, as well as private individuals. The Committee are also of opinion that 'mutatis mutandis' the principle should be made applicable in respect of the same matters so far as they fall within the federal sphere, in the case of Indian States which become members of the Federation and the subjects of those States.

4. It will be observed that the suggestion contained in the preceding paragraph is not restricted to matters of commercial discrimination only, nor to the European community as such. It appears to the Committee that the question of commercial discrimination is only one aspect, though a most important one, of a much wider question, which affects the interests of all communities alike, if due effect is to be given to the principle of equal rights and opportunities for all.

FREEDOM OF LEGISLATURE.

5. More than one member of the Committee expressed anxiety lest a provision in the Constitution on the above lines should hamper the freedom of action of the future Indian Legislature in promoting what it might regard as the legitimate economic interests of India. The Committee do not think that these fears are well founded. Key industries can be protected and unfair competition penalised without the use of discriminatory measures. The Committee are, however, of opinion that it should be made clear that where the Legislature has determined upon some system of bounties or subsidies for the purpose of encouraging local industries the right to attach reasnable conditions to any such grant from public funds is fully recognised, as it was recognised in 1925 by the External Capital Committee, and is recognised to-day by the practice of the Government of India itself.

6. It should, however, also be made clear that bounties or subsidies, if offered, would be available to all who were willing to comply with the conditions prescribed. The principle should be a fair field and no favour."

"Thus a good deal was said in the course of the discussion of the need for enabling Indian concerns to compete more effectively with larger and longer established business, usually under British management and financed with British capital. Where the larger business makes use of unfair methods of competition, the general law should be sufficient to deal with it; but many members of the Committee were impressed with the danger of admitting a claim to legislate, not for the purpose of regulating unfair competition generally, but of destroying in a particular case the competitive power of a large indust in order to promote the interests of a smaller one.

With regard to method, it appears to the Committee that the Constitution should contain a clause prohibiting legislative or administrative discrimination in the matters set out above and defining those persons and bodies to whom the clause is to apply. A completely satisfactory clause would, no doubt, be difficult to frame and the Committee have not attemppted the task themselves. They content themselves with saying that (despite the contrary view expressed by the Statutory Commission in paragraph 156 of their Report) they see no reason to doubt that an experienced Parliamentary draftsman would be able to devise an adequate and workable formula, which it would not be beyond the competence of a Court of Law to interpret and make effective With regard to the persons and bodies to whom the clause will apply, it was shggested by some that the Constitution should "define those persons who are to be regarded as "citizens" of the Federation, and that the clause should apply to the "citizens" as so defined; this indeed was a suggestion which had been made by the All-Parties' Conference. There are, however, disadvantages in attempting to define the ambit of economic rights in terms of a political definition, and a definition which included a corporation or limited company in the expression "citizen" would be in any event highly artificial. The Committee are of opinion therefore that the clause should itself describe those persons and bodies to whom it is to be applicable on the lines of paragraph 3 and that the question should not be complicated by definitions of citizenship.

8. If the above proposals are adopted, discriminatory legislation would be a matter for review by the Federal Court. To some extent this would also be true of administrative discrimination; but the real safeguard against the latter must be looked for rather in the good faith and common sense of the different branches of the executive government, reinforced where necessary by the special powers vested in the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors. It is also plain that where the Governor-General or a Provincial Goversor is satisfied that proposed legislation, though possibly not on the face of it discriminatory, nevertheless will be discriminatory in fact, he wil be called upon, in virtue of his special obligations in relation to minorities, to consider whether it is not his duty to refuse his assent to the Bill or to reserve for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

9. The question of persons and bodies in the United Kingdom trading with India, but neither resident nor possessing establishments there, requires rather different treatment. Such persons and bodies clearly do not stand on the same footing as those with whom this Report has hitherto been dealing. Nevertheless, the Committee were generally of opinion that, subject to certain reservations, they ought to be freely accorded upon a basis of reiiprocity the right to enter and trade with India. It will be for the future Indian Legislature to decide whether and to what extent such rights should be accorded to others than individuals ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom or companies registered there, subject of course to similar rights being accorded to residents in India and to Indian companies. It is scarcely necessary to say that nothing in this paragrapph is intened to limit in any way the power to impoce duties upon imports into India, or otherwise to regulate its foreign trade

SETTLEMENT BY CONVENTION.

10. It had been suggested at the last Conference and the suggestion was made again in the course of the discussion in the Committee, that the above matters might be conveniently dealt with by means of a Convention to be made between the two countries, setting out in greater detail than it was thought would be possible in a clause in the Act the various topicts on which agreement can be secured. The idea is an attractive one, but appears to present certain practical difficulties. The Committee understand that the intention of those who suggested it is that the Convention, if made, should be scheduled to and become part of the Constitution Act. It was, however, pointed out that such a detailed Convention would be more appropriately made between the United Kingdom and the future Indian Government when the latter was constituted, and that in any event it seems scarcely appropriate in a Constitutin Act. On the other hand, the Committee are of opinion that an appropriately drafted clause might be included in the Constitution itself, recognising the rights of persons and bodies in the United Kingdom to enter and trade with India on terms no less favourable than those on which persons and bodies in India enter and trade with the United Kingdom.

11. In conclusion, there was general agreement to the proposal that property rights should be guaranteed in the Constitution, and that provision should be made whereby no person can be deprived of his property, save by due process of law and for public purposes, and then only on payment of fair and just compensation to be assessed by a Judicial Tribunal. Such a pprovision appears to the Committee to be a necessary complepent of the earlier part of this Report. A formula of this kind—I am much indebted to you, Pandit, for this—"of this kind finds a place in many constitutions and the form used in the Polish Constitution seemed to the Committee to be specially worthy of consideration." Now I am going back, pplease, and we will take each paragraph.

Are there any comments on paragraph 1?

Then we will to pass to paragrapph 2.

Mr. Gandhi. I should like this be added, Lord Chancellor, at the end of that pparagraph:

"Some, however, contend that the future Government should not be burdened with any restraint, save that no discrimination should be made merely on the ground of race, colour or creed."

Chairman: I will certainly put that in. Where do you want that to go?

Mr. Gandhi: At the end of the second pparagraph.

Chairman: Now we come to paragraph 3 please.

Sir Phiroze Sethna: May I suggest the addition here of the word "only"? I suggest we shouic say "by reason on of his race."

Chairman: You want the word "only" put in?

Sir Phiroze Sethna: I suggest that.

Lord Reading: That implies you can do it for other reasons. Why do you want "only" in?

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru: It would weaken it.

Chairman: Yes, it weakens it.

Sir Samuel Hoare: I think you had better keep it as it is. I know what you want, but I think it would weaken it if you put that in.

Chairman: Now we will take parayraph 4, please.

Sir Akbar Hydari: With regard to the last sentence, we should like what His Highness the Nawab of Bhoppal said put in here.

Chairman: I will ask Mr. Carter to make a note to that effect. That ought to have been in.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal: You have a note of what I said.

Sir Akbar Hydari: The wording may be what His Highness said.

PANDIT MALAVIYA CAVEAT.

Chairman: Yes. I have it. We will now turn ovea the page to paragraph 5. I believe you have something on this. Pandit Malaviya?

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: Yes: I think it is necessary to be careful here not to go too far. A Swiss or American or any other Company might come and establish itself in Bombay or in some other place, and the advantages which the National Government may be prepared to give to a national institution or indigenous institution which does not come under that description, and we should not encourage the idea, as is done in paragraph 6, that these beunties or subsidies would be available for "all who were willing to comply". The Company might comply with certain conditions but it might still be unfair to the indigenous industries to grant it assistance.

Chairman: I follow your point, and I think we must put your caveat in there.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: It is not a matter of a caveat; if we agree to it, it can be submitted by the Committee.

Sir Samuel Hoare: I am not sure about Pandit Malaviya's point. Do you wish to exclude all foreign companies, or foreign companies as distinct from British companies, or what is your suggestion

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: British companies would come under the provisions already laid down. It should be made clear that even British companies which are willing to comply with the rules laid down should not expect to get the advantage of any protective action which may be taken by the Indian Government. They are entitled to ask that there should be no discrimination against them, but they are not entitled to ask that, because they are British, they should advantages which we may want to give to indigenous concerns.

Chairman: I thought the next sentence sounded very well. It came from Mr. Gandhi, and that is why I put it in—"The principle should be a fair field and no favour."

Mr. Iyengar: Suppose we decided or desired to give a subsidy to Indian steel as against Belgian steel which is dumped. Would it be right for the Balgian Company to put up plant and machinery in India and apply for the same subsidy?

Lord Reading: Does that mean you want it to apply to Indian steel and not to British companies?

Mr. Iyengar: That is the point, My Lord. You will remember that when we had the Steel Protection Act we did discuss the matter, and the Legislative Assembly was particularly careful not to make it a condition that British steel as such was given a preference. We specified a certain class of steel to which we gave free access into our country and against which we refused to give a subsidy. I am not referring to the question of giving preference to British steamers, that is a different question. What I am now referring to is the point that the purpose of the subsidy might be defeated if we were to say the subsidy is available for the foreign companies against whom the subsidy is sought to be granted.

Lord Reading: What I am trying to ascertain is this: is your point foreign companies as distinguished from Indian and British companies?

Mr. Iyengar: On the question of British companies, My Lord, there are previous paragraphs which deal with the question of discrimination and reciprocity.

Lord Reading: But it still leaves that question open. I only want to know what you mean. Do you mean by that there may be discrimination in this sense, that you may give assistance to an Indian company which will not be available to a British company?

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: I do mean it My Lord.

Lord Reading: I thought you did.

Sir Samuel Hoare: I am entirely against that myself; I think that is quite unfair.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya: But my point is that there is a distinction to be made between giving discrimination a British company and advantages to a British company which we want to give to Indian companies. Of course that would not apply to Europeans who are settled in India or carry on business there.

Chairman: I will make a note of your point, Pandit Malaviya; but as at present advised I am afraid I cannot alter that. I should like to discuss the matter again with you. I quite see your point. You say discrimination is not the same thing as giving a bounty. Well, I quite follow what you mean; but I do not want to have repercussions of this thing which may get us into difficulties either here or abroad at present. I will record your opinion. If you and Mr. Iyengar will be kind enough to draw up a short sentence, I can put it at the end of this; so that we will put it in. This is one of those things in which I think we should be rather foolish, having regard to the difficulties of putting tariffs on against people or not giving them bounties, and getting into difficulties with other people, if we are not very careful. What I mean to say is this, it is not the sort of decision we can take at the 11th hour and the 59th minute. Let us put your caveat in, let it remain there. It is one of those things which will have to be discussed again later. I am not against you; I mean I am not against your putting that in; I will certainly have it put in; but as far as I am concerned. I must stick to that paragraph.

(To be continued.)

COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

INDIAN COMMERCIAL OPINION IGNORED

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI).

There has been no dispute about the existence in Indian Polity of the village Panchayats nor about their efficient functioning as Swarajya Units of village administrations just in the era when the Britishers were penetrating into India as commercial envoys and were aiming at grasping the sovereignty of India. How when and by what causes the Panchayats dwindled away whether by desuletude or active suppression is difficult to determine.

SERMONISING INDIANS.

The fact, however, is certain that when every vestige of the embryonic republics was effaced Westerners and Britishers commenced their sermonising that for democratic administration of the State Indians should have a protracted schooling in Europe. Indians listened to the sermons with silent resentment for a considerable period. But recent research into ancient archives adduces proof of the existence and working of the Village Panchayats. For over half a century elite of the land have been piling up their proofs and they have been claiming their birthright to administer their political affairs through the people and for them. None dare doubt that they will achieve it in the immediate future.

IGNORED.

In spite of Indian business capacity proved over centuries it is passing strange that India's all wise rulers ignore Indian merchants' accumulated experience when negotiating trade agreements with foreign governments. Under the factitious plea of lack of knowledge and experience of Indians Britishers have kept under their sole control all external affairs including commercial matters. But since Indian's business capacity and venturesomeness is never denied why and on what grounds either the Indian merchants or their Trade Associations are not consulted when commercial relationships with foreign nations are formed on behalf of India remains a mystery. Such commercial treaties are entered into primarily for the advantage of trade and commerce of India. It passes one's comprehension why the very beneficiaries are persistently kept in the dark as to the benefits to be secured for India by such treaties.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

It has been incessantly dinned unto our ears that Britishers are traditionally capable commercialists and that their diplomatic astuteness and cleverness are matchless in the world. India unfortunately does not find such eulogy substantiated in the terms of the treaty with Japan entered into in the year 1904-05. Very few, if at all any, business folks had any knowledge of that bondage when it was negotiated. Scarcely any benefit has accrued to India for her being enmeshed in the so-called favoured nation treaty with her rival. Not only positive injury has been entailed by it on industry and commerce but it has affronted India by its prohibition of Burma rice into Japan in spite of the so-called favoured nation treatment mutually agreed to in 1904 while allowing Siam to export rice into Japan without any restriction.

AN INJURIOUS OMISSION.

This could happen because the omniscient British diplomats in India had omitted the incorporation in the said treaty of the usual and necessary clause as regards prohibitions and restrictions on importation, exportation and transit. What tiny Siam could achieve mighty India overlooked to accomplish and in

(Continued on page 9).

Scott's Porage Oats

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IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been a member of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ever since its inauguration two years ago by Lord Irwin, having been elected thereto by the Federation of Indian Chambers. Some time ago I hear with concern that there were proposals to abolish or absorb the Council in another Department of the Secretariat, but I thought these proposals had been given the quietus when the General Purposes Retrenchment Sub-Committee recommended that the Council should not only be absorbed but should be strengthened by having research institutions like Pusa and Muktesar transferred to it. At a recent visit to Delhi to attend the Sugar Committee, I found that the fate of the Council had not yet been decided. I do hope, however, that the Government of India will not allow itself to be persuaded in the name of retrenchment into abolishing or attenuating the Council to such an extent that though surviving in name, it becomes in reality an appendage of the Secretariat Departments. The Council was inaugurated as a separate and independent entity as a result of the most oustanding recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. During the two years of its career, it has amply justified its existence. If it had done nothing else beyond resuscitating the Indian sugar industry which was in 1929 on the verge of collapse, it would have deserved well of the country. Through its Sugar Committee, it has embarked on an active policy of reconstructing the sugar industry both in its agricultural and its industrial sides. The Council has in its work of encouraging scientific research secured the co-operation of the Universities, a co-operation which the old Government of India Departments were unable to obtain, to the immense advantage of research and the saving of money to the public purse. On its various Committees, non-officials co-operate to an extent to which they never did before. And by means of its schemes and its publications, it has given young Indian research workers opportunities that they had not before of using their talents. The money spent by Government on the Council is a trifle compared with the importance of India's largest industry, agriculture. I trust interested arguments will not prevail and succeed in so weakening the Council that its career of usefulness will be cut short.—Yours, etc.,

WALCHAND HIRACHAND.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS MANIFESTO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in yesterday's issue of the "Chronicle" the Congress manifesto issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman on behalf of the Congress Candidates for the municipal elections. The programme put before the voters is an elborate one. It suggests some interesting items such as, Indianisation in the Municipal Services, Sanitation of the City, control of the Utility Services, and so on. Besides the President Mr. Nariman assures us that the constructive programme of the Congress will be carried on, also the question of the National Flag will receive their (Congress Candidates') undiminished attention till the object is achieved. One is disappointed to see that the question of hoisting the Tricolour on the Corporation Buildings is not in the forefront of the programme. It is a shame, Sir, that the premier institution of the city should lag behind as far as this question is concerned when District Boards and Taluqe Boards have, hoisted the National Flags on their buildings. In this matter the assurances alone are not sufficient. We want a Pledge that the Congress candidates will stire to see that the National Flag is hoisted on the Corporation buildings. I am sure that the would be City fathers (Congress) will understand the feelings of the citizens and pledge their word that as soon as they are elected they will take up this question.—Yours, etc.

M. S. RAJADHYAX.

Dadar, Dec. 12.

RAJAPUR SUB-JUDGE COURT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The news that the axe of retrenchment is to fall on one more Sub-judge's Court in the Ratnagiri District has caused a great alarm here. The name of Deoruka was being, so far, mentioned as the probable victim of the 'axe'. But it is now definitely learnt that Rajapur is to be the victim of retrenchment. If there is any truth in this rumour, one cannot but feel greatly alarmed at the terrible hardships to which the people of this Taluka will be subjected owing to the prohibitive costs of litigation which would practically mean denial of justice to many. It is well-known that means of communication are very defective in the whole of the Ratnagiri District generally, and more particularly so in some parts of this Taluka. In several cases, a man must walk more than 20 miles before he can get access to a motor or even a bullock-cart. It, therefore, retrenchment must be made, one would like to suggest, in fairness to the people of both the Talukas, that the solution would lie in linking up any two Courts in the District rather than in the abolition of any one Court.—Yours, etc.

"JUSTICE."

Rajapur, Dec. 12.

GANDHIJI'S SPEECHES IN ENGLAND

An Appeal To The Congress Authorities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me please through a small space in your valued paper to request the Congress authorities in Bombay, or to the Working Committee of the All-India Congress to have the most forcefully, convincing, truthful and valuable speeches made before the Round Table Conference and other public bodies in England by our revered leader Gandhiji printed and broadcast distributed in India and outside, either free of cost or for its printing expences. Every word, every thought, as the careful readers know, in those speeches is based on irrefutable facts and unchallengeable figures pouring out the whole scul of the Great Man. They contain truth and nothing but truth. Therefore wide spread dissemination of the utterances of such immense value are evidently of utmost importance.

To do so without much loss of time is imperatively necessary for the fact that there is every visible sign on the horizon that the country has to go through another fiery ordeal of the grimmest type in the near future. And no one will deny that there are thousands upon thousands of souls in this country still wallowing in ignorance about the true condition of this unhappy land and its half famished millions. It is, therefore, highly necessary that both the politically and non-politically minded people should know the truth as pointedly put by the world revered Apostal of Non-violence and Peace. The Biblical phrase is well stated that: "Ye shall know the truth and the Truth shall make you free".—Yours, etc.

BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

A RAJPUTANA LETTER.

Tale Of Coercion And Imprisonments.

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWER, Dec. 14.

A good deal has happened in the Rajputana States since I wrote last about the repressive measures undertaken to check the activities of "outsiders". In every State coercion has been tried and has failed.

JODHPUR.

Let us begin with Jodhpur. The State has been a regular arena for political agitation for 6 or 7 years. It was in the time of Sir Sukhadeo that the agitation made itself manifest. The authorities in return tried to suppress it. Coercive legislation, strangling of press, externments, internments and such other repressive measures followed. Sir Sukhdeo's reign ended yielding place to a new administration with Rao Raja Narapatsingh as its 'de facto' head. The Rao Raja used to champion the cause of freedom in the time of Sir Sukhdeo and the people stood expectant when he took up the Government.

The Rao Raja proved more reactionary than his predecessor. He engaged himself in a determined attempt to uproot the agitation for popular demands. Repressive legislation failed. There were four hunger strikes within these two or three years. The last one which endangered the lives of Messrs. Narasinghdas, Jainarain Gajja Kanmal convicted recently in the 'riot case' which was an offshoot of the seditious case against Messrs. Jainarain Vyas Anandraj Suram and Bhanwarlal ended recently.

BIKANER.

Maharaja Sir Gangasingh has memorial submitted on behalf of pected to relish the activities of the Indian States People's Conference. The delegation sent by this Conference to London was responsible for the publication of a pamphlet regarding the Bikaner State. On his return home he has been able to discover the activities of 'insurgent elements'. He has found out that the mas memorial submitted on behalf the Indian States People's Conference to the President of the Congress was signed by thousands of his subject and that it was signed by some teachers also working in State schools. These teachers have consequently been dismissed and the air is thick with remours that His Highness Government is thinking of inaugurating a 'sterner policy' to deal with the agitators Let us see what it is.

UDEPUR.

It was rumoured at the time of Bijelia settlement that Sjt. Motilal Tejawat would be released. One Bombay paper published the photo of Sjt. Tejawatji and informed its readers of the happy event of his release. Sjt. Tejawat was jailed because of his activities among Bheels. He asked them to abstain from drink and meat and be asked them to demand their rights also. This could not be tolerated by the State. Hence these sufferings for Mr. Tejawat. He is being asked to give an undertaking to the effect that he would lead an inactive life somewhere in the State, but he would not agree to do so. He will prefer to die a prisoner to making himself a prisoner in the more extensive jail outside.

THE AZAD MAIDAN MEETING.

A Wanderer's View.

(From A Correspondent).

The public meeting at Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening last was a tremendous success. Ali roads converged to the Maidan. Long before 6-30 p.m. the appointed time, a big crowd had collected. The wandering ministers of food and comfort were there in full strength and helped the audience to beguile the time. Many a member of the audience appreciated the timely supply of food for the body before the supply of food for the mind. There were the 'chanaiwallas' chanting "garamagaram." There were the vendors of sugarcane with their "anemen serbhat" and the portable cane-crashers who were doing a roaring trade. Then there were the 'puriwallas' with their couple of baskets balanced on a pivotal stick in the middle. What would have happened if the public had called for 'puris' alone and left untasted the supply of smaller edibles in other baskets? Would the symbols of civilisation have come down with a mighty crash? Then there were the vendors of sweets and other things with their 'classy' benches and even chairs and around them were the clients attracted by the comparatively luxurious surroundings. These latter went to the length of supplying a free glass of water for washing one's mouth. There were the inevitable vendors of picture cards and cheap literature who occupied more space than the others who made more money. Then there were the carts laden with various nuts and dried fruits and calling out to one and all "Ek dapha khayaga char dapha ayaga". One must not forget the "Daily Mail final" hawkers. Lastly there was the ubiquitous Malabari with his tender cocoanuts which were not, however, as unpopular as was supposed.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

In fact one felt as if one was at a temple procession worrying much less about the God himself and more about the side shows. The whole of Waudby Road was blocked for traffic and when the Sardar came amid shouts of "Sardarki Jai" the audience began to respond with "Baith jao" and "Besi jao bhai" and the space which was enough for hundred men to stand was found insufficient for even thirty men to sit. The ever-expanding circle of listeners sent the vendors and hawkers further out following the biblical injunctoin to "take up your bed and walk". It was like the railway stations on the northern banks of the Ganges moving about at the mercy of the flood in the river. But there were the men who would not sit and would not let others get nearer. These formed a ring of speakers whose voice drowned the orations of the speakers. It was a vicious circle. The feeble loud speakers encouraged talking among the audience and thus rendered the loud speakers lower in tone and volume. This again increased the talking. I wish there had been more loud speakers installed so that those who wanted to listen would have been able to do so. I would also suggest to organisers of meetings that they keep perfectly clear a way for ladies instead of their having to break through the cordon of men ten or fifteen deep, who made it almost impossible for the ladies to get through.

Bpt the meeting was a grand success.

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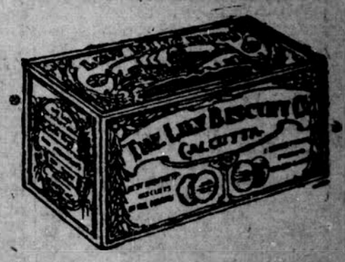

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TO-DAY.

A public meeting to celebrate death anniversaries of Swami Shraddhanand and Hakim Ajmal Khan, Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m., Sjt. N. T. Master presiding.

Public meetings at Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road, 6-30 p.m. and at Dhum Hall, Dadar 9 p.m. regarding Shraddhanand anniversary celebrations.

THURSDAY, December 24.

Christmas Eve: Banks closed.

Shabe-Barat (Mahomedan Holiday).

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, 6th Day.

FRIDAY December 25.

Christmas Day: Banks closed.

S.S. "Mantua" with English mails of December 10, due at 6 a.m.

Historical and Archaeological Exhibition, St. Xavier's College Hall, 4 p.m.

SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAAR:—To-day's programme at the Suburban Swadeshi Bazaar Bandra, is as under:—Master Narayanrao Walakalker's mimicry, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macvicar" left Suez on the evening of 19th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 17th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about 15th January.

RAJPUR SANSKRIT PATHSHALA:—A meeting of the Council of Management of the Pathshala will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Dr. L. N. Purohit's place, Girgaon at 3 p.m. (S.T.) when the financial position of the institution, of its future educational programme will be considered.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL: The annual Athletic Sports of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the School compound. The Hon. Sir Rustom J. Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government, will preside and Lady Rustom Vakil will distribute the prizes.

GIRGAUM ENGLISH SCHOOL: The annual prize distribution of the Girgaum English School, Thakurdwar, will be held to-day (Wednesday) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar will preside and Mrs. Patkar will distribute the prizes.

PUBLIC MEETING:—Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to congratulate Sjt. Ali Bahadur Khan. Messrs. Shahizada Abdul Kayum Khan, Dr. Gour, Abdul Rehman Cassum Mitha, V. J. Meherally and other Nationalist Muslims will address on the present political situation.

"STAIN OF UNTOUCHABILITY":—Under the auspices of the Khar Village Congress Committee; a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at Khar Pavilion to celebrate the Shraddhanand Week. Sjt. Swami Gunatitanand of the Khar Ramkrishna Ashram and Sjt. Sahasrabudhhe of the Social Service League and others will speak on the "Stain of Untouchability".

POSTAL NOTICES:—Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Shunko Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, teh 23rd inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Shanghai Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 25th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and China per S.S. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 28th inst.

ANNIVERSARIES OF DEPARTED WORTHIES.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting at the People's Jinnah Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the death anniversaries of Swami Shraddhanand and Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Sjts. Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, P. R. Lele and other prominent leaders will address.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Tuesday, tenders for £420,000 at 1s. 6-5|32d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £9,320,000 at 1s. 6-1|8d. were also received and allotted approximately 6 per cent.0 £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, 6th January on the same conditions as previously announced.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 56,25,-000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 96-10-0 were accepted. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-3-0 and above were accepted in full. A lower tender was rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 56,00,-00 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 6-12-0 and Rs. 7-3-11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from to-day (Wednesday), to Monday, the 4th January at Rs. 6-12-0 and Rs. 98-4-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 16th to the 21st instant amounted to Rs. 3,50,000 and Rs. 1,21,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 5th January 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tender on Friday, the 8th January 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

U. P. AGRARIAN REPORT.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

Copies of the fuller report of the U. P. Agrarian Committee are available for sale at the Congress House. The price of each Volume is Re. 1-8-0. Special concession for Booksellers.

BOMBAY PREPARES FOR GANDHIJI'S RECEPTION.

City To Observe "Welcome Holiday" On Monday.

B. P. C. C.'s APPEAL TO PUBLIC TO DECORATE THEIR HOUSES 'EN ROUTE'

In a Press communique the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

Lloyd Triestino's liner s.s. "Pilsna," by which Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. V.J. Patel are travelling will be drawn in at the Ballard Pier precisely at the stroke of 8 in the morning. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress and other members of the Congress Working Committee will receive him on board the ship. Mahatmaji will then be straightway escorted to the Reception Hall where he will be received by a larger number of people coming from all parts of the country. After receiving the garlands and other floral offerings from a number of public bodies he will drive to Mani Bhuvan, his Bombay residence, by a route which will be notified in a day or two. There is no moving procession as it is impossible to satisfactorily manage such a one. However, the whole route covering a distance of over three miles will be a continuous procession.

"WELCOME HOLIDAY."

To facilitate the participation of every citizen in the reception programme, it is essential to observe the day as "Welcome Holiday" for the purposes of business. We hereby request the public of Bombay to close their business on the day and join in the reception. We have individually approached all business associations including mills in the city with a request for suspension of business and we are confident that our request will be willingly responded to.

DECORATE YOUR HOUSES.

We have again to request all citizens to decorate their residences with tri-coloured National Flags. The route by which Mahatmaji will proceed must be magnificently decorated and this cannot be done unless the residents of the localities extend their active co-operation to the Congress. National Flags, floral decorations, buntings, festoons, decorative arches and towers, detachable flower baskets, cloth slogans, etc., are some of the suggestions for a grand decoration. We rely on citizens to do the needful in the matter.

The Khaddar Bhandar in Kalbadevi Road has kept a large stock of flags for this special purpose and the public should avail themselves of this. Motor cars and other vehicles should be decorated with placards which we have prepared and which are sold at the Congress House at a nominal price of one anna each.

AZAD MAIDAN MEETING.

The B.P.C.C. is issuing a few passes to public associations for admission to the Reception Hall, at the Ballard Pier. These can be had at the Congress House. The same passes will be used for admission to the "Guests' Enclosure" on the Azad Maidan for the public meeting in case such an enclosure is reserved. Mahatmaji will address from a raised rostrum on the other side of the Waudby Road. Perfect arrangement as regards loud-speakers will be made so that Gandhiji's voice can reach the farthest corner of the Maidan.

PASSES & BADGES.

Press passes are ready for issue and they can be had at the Congress House. Enrolment of special Reception Volunteers is briskly going on at the Congress House and the Ward Congress offices. Badges can be obtained from any of these places.

WILL MILLS CLOSE ON MONDAY?

It is understood that several institutions in the city have sent a requisition to the Mill-owners' Association asking them to close their mills on Monday next in honour of Gandhiji's arrival.

"F" WARD'S RECEPTION.

About 10 thousand volunteers are required for the purpose of arranging Mahatma Gandhi's reception on Monday. Those who are willing to offer their services as Reception Volunteers should enrol themselves from "F" Ward at the "F" Ward D.C.C., Kavarana Building, Parel. Ladies are also enlisted.

WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB.

Those members of the Indian Women's Unity Club, who wish to take part in welcoming Mahatma Gandhiji on his arrival in Bombay should give their names to Mira Coyaji, Jt. Hon. Secretary at the Club between 5-30 and 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) till Thursday, the 24th inst. and on Friday from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' LEAGUE.

The Bombay Students' League has decided to give a reception to the "Mahatma." Students, youths and others should receive him in pure white Khadi costume. Arrangements have been going on for the reception. The Secretaries of the various Schools Students' Unions are requested to gather up their respective school forces and bring them to the Mole station on Monday next. They are also requested to call at the League's office for obtaining passes and any other information they may require.

Arrangements have been made for full-time (24 hours) volunteers. Food and clothing will be given and place to stay as well. But the volunteers must be educated at least up to Matric. Students willing to join may either apply to the Secretary of the League or see him in person.

IN HONOUR OF MAHATMA.

The following public associations have intimated their decision of suspending the business on the day of Mahatmaji's reception:—(1) Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Ltd., (2) Bombay Jariwala Association, (3) Hindustani Native Merchants' Association and (4) Sugar Market.

"PLIGHT OF RUTLAM MILL LABOURERS"

Agents Refute Charges.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our attention was drawn to the false and misleading paragraph inserted in your issue of to-day 'Headed Plight of Ratlam Mill Labourers' for which we as Agents think it advisable to explain the position as under which will be sufficient for you to contradict in your next issue.

1. The Mill hands employed are in all about 600 and not 800 as reported.

2. Our labourers are working for 10 hours only except only owing to ours being a new mill and sufficient training by the indigenous labourers having not been taken by them fully in some back departments the work done by them is not adequate to fill up our requirements in the upper Departments and for that only 20 men are kept working besides engine and for that they are paid extra.

3. Sundays are kept working and Tuesdays are stop days only because we Agents or our representatives start from here on Friday and return by Monday.—Yours, etc.

GOCULDAS DOONGERSEY & CO.
AGENTS.

49, Apollo Street,
Bombay, Dec. 20.

UNARMED DACOITY

Thirteen Young Men Under Arrest.

A report from Balia near Bohar Border records what is described as an unarmed political dacoity. A young man was arrested, and it is stated that his confession has led to the arrest of thirteen others.

Details are lacking.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 22.

Previous Closing Rate	6.16
To-day's Opening Rate	6.14
Difference	—.2
To-day's Closing Rate	6.16
Difference	Unchanged.
Broach Expectation	Rs. 198

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Previous Closing Rate	4.90
To-day's Opening Rate	4.90
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	4.91
Difference	plus .1

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 22.

Silver Ready	20-5/16
Lower	1/8
Silver Forward	20¼
Lower	1/16

Market:—America and China small sellers.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Ready	62	7	0
Magrar	62	7	0
Posh	62	11	0
Gold	29	6	0

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Follow TRACK KING and MAKE MONEY.
Again Our One Horse Special Iran (Won).
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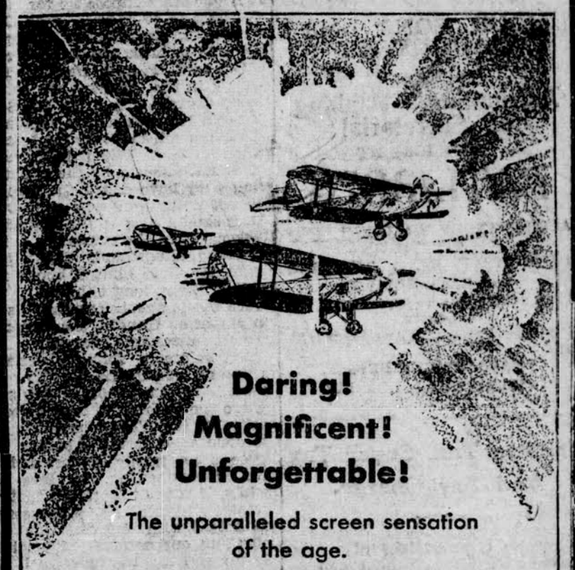

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LONDON, Dec. 22.		NEW YORK, Dec. 22.	
Previous Close	3.39	Previous Close	3.39
To-day's Opening	3.39		
To-day's Close	3.40	To-day's Close	3.40
Difference	+.1	Difference	+.1

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1931

R. T. COMMITTEES.

As nothing is lost—from the Government's point of view—by the appointment of Committees and Sub-committees of the Round Table Conference and as much may be gained if the Committees are as well packed as is the Conference itself—the Government is not likely to be slow in working up the Committee idea. We are told that there has already been brisk exchange of correspondence between Calcutta and Whitehall these several days regarding the personnel of the projected Committees and their terms of reference. It is believed that these particulars would be announced in the first week of January next and that British members of the Committees will sail for India about the middle of the month. It may be assumed that the chairmanship of the majority of the Committees, if not of all, will go to non-Indians. One of the Committees to be formed is the Working Committee of the R. T. Conference and it is said it must be at least as representative as the Conference itself. That means that, as India is a land of numerous minorities the Working Committee will be a pretty big affair, even if any new minorities have not been discovered or carved out in the last few days. The Franchise Committee itself may not be very large, but we are told it may be necessary to invite persons outside the R. T. Conference to work in the Committee. The bait of membership of these committees will, no doubt, be used for all it is worth and the composition of the Franchise Committee and its ways with the minorities will be watched with great interest.

It is obvious that the delay in announcing the personnel of the Committees is partly due to the inevitable uncertainty about the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi, that is the Congress, towards the Committees or towards the future policy of the R. T. Conference in general. It is obviously impossible for the Congress to co-operate with Government in any manner so long as the orgy of lawless repression continues in U. P. and Bengal. This feeling in the country was given pointed expression to by Mr. S. C. Bose in his presidential speech at the Maharashtra Youth Conference when he said: "When the Government have shown by their action that they have ended the truce, I do not understand why the Congress should cling to the shadow of a truce when the substance has vanished altogether". The Congress, Mr. Bose himself knows full well, will not long cling to the truce but it should certainly listen to Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress representative who accepted the truce, before it formally declares it at an end in the country as a whole or in those provinces where the authorities have already destroyed it. What is precisely to be done after formally ending the truce is necessarily a more serious and harder question. Mr. Bose has boldly, if vaguely, declared that "a prompt and bold lead" is necessary, consistent with out "national genius and our national exigencies". So far as Bengal is concerned, he says that the province is impatiently awaiting the "official"—he means the Congress—sanction to the programme of the boycott of British goods and British institutions". But we do not think that Congressmen in Bengal and elsewhere will be content with the boycott programme when the national struggle will be resumed in its militant form. Whatever doubt may attach to the precise nature of the next struggle, one thing is clear as crystal, that unless the repressive measures are completely revised, it will be impossible for the Congress, that is, for the country to co-operate with the R. T. Conference Committees any more than it was possible for the country to co-operate with the Simon Commission.

PRESTIGE, THE GREAT OBSTACLE.

An Allahabad correspondent of the "Times of India" in his review of the agricultural situation in the United Provinces analyses how Government and Congress have approached the problem. The analysis is notoriously unfair to the Congress, although it concedes that the Committee appointed by the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee to investigate the situation did put in "hard work". The correspondent's resentment is concentrated on that part of the Committee's investigation which related to "acts of Government amounting to breaches of the Delhi Pact" but he is silent over the conclusions arrived at by the Committee. In his eloquent tribute to the work of Sir Malcolm Hailey and "the entire revenue administration personnel of the Government" he mentions a number of figures regarding rent remissions which give away the U. P. Government's case. The official plan was to reduce rents in general, for the revenue year commencing in October, to the level of rents in 1901. That the U. P. Government had to go back to the 1901 schedule is in itself ample proof of the grave economic crisis from which the peasants in these Provinces have been suffering. But out of the total rent demand of 1800 lakhs, the amount to be remitted, according to this plan was only about 400 lakhs. Is it surprising that the hard-pressed agriculturists should look upon this scale of remissions as very meagre? The U. P. Congress Committee made futile efforts to negotiate with the U. P. Government for a truly generous scale of remissions. The attempts failed, because official prestige could not concede that the Congress view of the acute misery of the peasants was right. Officialdom had also another difficulty. It decided to be miserly in its "pity" for the peasants' plight and it could not ask the zamindars to be generous with their tenants, when it was unwilling to extend generosity to them. The Allahabad correspondent of our contemporary says: 'Allowance was made in the interests of generous landlordism for improvements and developments in the past thirty years" but a zamindar in a letter to the "Leader" exposes this policy of making "allowance for generous landlordism", when he says that the official scale of remissions works out only to 15 or 16 per cent of the reduction in rents". He asserts that "the practice and theory of the so-called land revenue settlement in these Provinces would require a remission of 50 per cent of the revenues". The official policy has given precious little relief to either the tenant paying rent direct to Government or to the zamindar. Government evidently expect the zamindar to put enough screw upon this tenants to meet the State dues. They have passed legislation to help him in taking stringent measures to collect his own dues. But so great is the hardship of the tenant that he cannot meet the demand upon him and a policy of coercion will prove futile in collecting the rents. If official prestige had not stood in the way, Government and the Congress could have co-operated in seeking a remedy for this difficult situation. But the U. P. Government chose to ignore the Congress.

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The European Chambers of Commerce opened their annual session a few days ago in Calcutta and the highest officials in the land made a pilgrimage to the discarded capital of India to pay their humble homage at the Stock Exchange Building, the symbol of European domination over our trade, commerce, finance and industry. There was no possibility of their being treated as an "outside body" as was the case with the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay. Sir Stanley Jackson paid a tribute to British enterprise in India when he said: "I have estimated that a thousand million of British capital has been sunk in India in the development of trade, with what advantage to the country and its inhabitants is patent." It is difficult to agree with Sir Stanley but when he was talking of India, the Governor of Bengal was really thinking of the European Bengal which is in occupation of Clive Street. Sir Stanley has not stopped to think of what the "advantage" has been to the average Indian. Judging by the consumption of cloth which is one of the primary requirements of man, the Indian demand has decreased from 13½ yards per head in 1913 to nearly 12 yards per head in 1930. Even this cloth is inferior in durability to the pre-war material and would be equal only to about 8 yards of the old cloth for the purchaser. And, then, the average represents the comparatively high consumption of the middle and upper classes, so that the actual requirements of the poorer classes has been estimated as having diminished from about 8 yards in 1913 to about 3 yards in 1930. Is this an achievement to be proud of? But Sir Stanley summed up the situation with unconscious candour when he asked: "The roots of British trading have gone deep down into the soil of India. Who would venture to uproot it?" Sir George Schuster played second fiddle to him and "believed there was no country which offered more favourable chances of investment or greater security than India". In other words, there is no country in the world which could be so easily and comfortably exploited by the Britishers not seldom to the detriment of its own nationals. What a commentary on the "Benefits of British Rule"!

Trifles

"A beggar leaving behind a fortune at his death would sound as a paradox to many!"—A.P.

Quite so, especially when one has to foot the long bill of charges, surcharges and super-charges in life and death duties after.

* * * * *

"Ever since the victory of the National Government, Sterling has been behaving in an erratic manner."

—"Advance."

The reason for erratic behaviour is more causal than casual. Why not bind both over for good behaviour?

* * * * *

Under the U.P. Ordinance, every day owners of motor cars are asked to deposit them with the police.

—News Item.

This is what I call an omnibus resolution!

* * * * *

Mr. Shaukat Ali has "bottomed" the polls in our Indian Leaders' Competition. There is nothing surprising about it, as he of late described himself as "a man-of-war" with the tonnage of a British Bottom.

* * * * *

Presiding over the anniversary of the School of Indian Music Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai said that his only qualification was that he was completely ignorant of music. Every lawyer need not be a musician, but he should be acquainted with music to the extent of "music before mosques."

* * * * *

But there are lawyer-musicians or more appropriately "musical lawyers." The "us'ad" of Thakurdwar belongs to this type. Mr Jayakar is punctilious about the cadence of his periods in law court oratory, as much as he is particular about the rhythm of his Dilruba. This is perhaps responsible for the dominant note of "Responsive Co-operation" in his politics.

* * * * *

Does it not strike you strange that the bosses of Advocates' and Pleaders' Conference, held in Bombay, were all Dewan Bahadurs? Then you need not be surprised at the ban on the discussion about Ordinance Raj. Ex-Minister Harilal Desai, who did a good turn to the Government, is well-known as the "Dewan Bahadur of Bardoli." He had the courage of conviction to stick to the last.

* * * * *

The Advocates' Conference was not a political conference to discuss about the Ordinance. This was the Dewan Bahadur's dictum. That does not mean that a lawyer should not accept a brief for the accused or prosecution under the Ordinance. The late Mr. Eardley Norton used to say that there were two kinds of lawyers as there were two kinds of law. They are: "fundamental" lawyers and "sumptuary" lawyers.

* * * * *

Mr. Bomford, the Distt. Magistrate of Allahabad, has a keen sense of humour. Dispersing a "No-rent" meeting at Bharwari under the Ordinance, he utilised the platform for payment campaign. I congratulate Mr. Bomford on leading the Ordinance Satyagraha!

* * * * *

"The world cannot but feel amazement that substantially the only parties that are actively at work to advance the cause of Indian freedom are British."

—Anglo-India.

This is hard lines on Mr. Shaukat Ali. Have his friends forgotten so soon the bulky efforts he made in London to advance that "freedom"?

* * * * *

But why should the world feel amazement? It expects from Britain almost anything. According to British historians, the world has watched with admiration the "peculiar gift" the British have of managing other people's affairs. Excepting a few cranks in America, the world watches unconcerned the "Ordinance way to freedom" in India. What concerns it most is its own difficulties.

* * * * *

It is good to find an Indian police officer letting the public a little into the mysterious ways of the C.I.D. Khan Bahadur G.S.A. Karim speaking on "the work of the C.I.D." at the Madras Rotary Club emphasized that "unlike the ordinary police the C.I.D. officer embarks upon his job in a quiet and noiseless manner."

* * * * *

I don't know. I have heard cases of the C.I.D. sleuth-hounds going about their business in a manner far from "quiet and noiseless."

* * * * *

The most ridiculous one is that of a C.I.D. constable who ran after an Indian officer on a tour of inspection. The officer's name happened to be the same as that of a Nationalist lawyer at Nasik. On the strength of this 'clue,' the constable was in full pursuit of the officer's "tonga," waited until his inspection was over and again began the "hike."

The officer at last wondered whether he should give the fellow a lift and hailed him.

Then the constable discovered the "mistaken identity."

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND!

THE FRIEND OF THE UNTOUCHABLES

(By P. R. LELE.)

"Lala Munshi Ram has been a daring worker from the start. His work has always been such as to give him a leading place. He has those qualities which attract people. He is outspoken. He is a good host. Himself outspoken and truthful, he does not suspect anybody else to be speading an untruth and is extremely trustful. Firm in his convictions, he has great perseverance"

"During the year 1892-93 and several years following, I held that Mushi Ramji was accustomed to set people quarelling and hankered after limelight and leadership. I have altogether changed that view and hold it wrong to judge him only by what he did as a partisan or for the good of his party. He has his faults even as every other great man has .....I have thoroughly revised the opinion I formed when partisanship raged high and sincerely regret my earlier opinion. Munshi Ramji has emotional character. He is generous and hospitable. His spirit of service is of a very high order. He is not the man to mind loss or suffering for his faith. He is a store of self-abnegation. He deserves friendship and always stands by his friends."

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

These are excerpts from the autobiography of Lala Lajpat Rai written by him during the last years of his life. These are words of tribute that we can aptly recall on this 23rd of December, the fifth anniversary of Swami Shraddhanand whose original name was Munshi Ram. With the end of this quinquennium synchronises the end of a dozen years from the Amritsar Session of the Indian National Congress, at which he was the head host. Speaking as Chairman of the Reception Committee on 27th December 1919 with reference to the question of up-rooting the curse of untouchability which for him was 'the 'sine qua non' of Nationality in India' Swami Shraddhanand made the following touching appeal: —

"The nation lacks one thing. What is that? General Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army stated before the Reform Scheme Committee that the six and a half crores of untouchables in India should be given special concessions because they were the sheet-anchor of the British Government. I would ask you to reflect and find out how six and a half crores of untouchables could be the sheet-anchors of Government. I would also request you to take a vow while you are within this sacred Pandal, to so behave towards these so-called untouchables that their children may read in schools and colleges which your children attend, that they be allowed to mix with your families as your families do amongst themselves and that they may be allowed to put their shoulders along with your own to the wheel of political activity and advancement."

THE ONLY TRIBUTE.

Swami Shraddhanand's life was devoted to the cause of these suppressed and down-trodden classes. For over thirty years he was incessantly working for their betterment, than which nothing was dearer to him. He was a great Hindi enthusiast. Out of his enthusiasm for Hindi he used to say he went to the length of unlearning English. But when he found that if he wanted to be of any use to the worst sufferers in the whole country he had to conduct his propaganda in English, he renounced his antipathy and during the very last year of his life edited an English weekly organ of publicity. That is a measure of the intensity of his feeling and singleness of purpose in respect of these unfortunate people.

Five years have elapsed since his death. Has the work, to which his life was devoted, been accomplished? Let us introspect. We cannot pay a better tribute to the great soul than such introspection, which alone will stimulate us to do our duty in this matter.

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS

THE SILVER STANDARD, COUNCIL BILLS AND REVERSE COUNCILS

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

IX*

We dealt with the question of restoring silver as a standard of value side by side with gold in our last talk and observed that the question will depend on (1) the steps to be taken with a view to prevent the operation of Gresham's Law to any bi-metallic system that the world could introduce by international action and (2) the quantity of silver available from the mines and the chances of these mines being worked in a manner which would maintain the silver at an appreciably high value. In this connection it is interesting to note that according to Mr. I. S. Emery who writes in a recent issue of "Commerce," the production of silver since the war has always been below the world demand. During the ten years from 1920-30 there has been a shortage of some 328 million oz., as against the requirements for commercial supply. According to this authority "the deficiency in these years has been converted into an apparent surplus by sales of currency and currency reserves by different Governments, not less than 408 million oz. having been thrown on the market in this fashion during the period". India as a great silver using country would, no doubt, benefit by the monetisation of the silver by the great nations of the world. Had it not been for the fact the large countries like Belgium, France, Indo-China and even Great Britain were constantly selling silver, the price of silver would not have fallen to the level it did at one time. The question is whether the restoration of silver as a standard of value would bring about an appreciable rise in its price which, if Mr Amery's calculations are correct, it is bound to do. It is also argued by some that this restoration of silver as a standard of value would improve the purchasing powers of large countries like India and China, thereby ultimately benefiting the world. As to the alleged fall in the production of silver it would be interesting to discover from authoritative quarters whether this fall is either due to the fall in value of the silver, or to natural causes

(Continued on page 8).

*Previous articles appeared on on October 12, 13, 14, 17 and 23 and November 3, 13 and 24.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Obstinate.

The Young Plan Advisory Committee at Basle is reported to have decided in favour of giving Germany an extension of the moratorium for the conditional reparation annuities payments. The majority of the members of the committee, including the British representative, recommend a two-year's moratorium for the "postponable" annuities but France does not agree. She is against giving Germany this necessary respite. This obstinate attitude which only indicates France's determination to put Germany in the humiliating position of sending round the beggar's bowl on the 16th of every month and secure credits for staving off temporarily the danger of being classed a defaulter, is sure to have a disastrous effect after the internal political situation in Germany. It only helps the Nazis in winning more popularity and makes the position of the Bruening Cabinet more difficult. France will not have her way at Basle but she is storing up more ill-feeling in Germany against her.

A Zamindar's Lament.

A Lucknow message states that a Zamindar in the United Provinces "just returned from Europe" bitterly complains against "the rival attempt between Government and Congress to please tenants at the cost of the Zamindars." He declares: :"Congressmen want us to die of plague and the Government proposes that we should die of consumption." The dismal prospect of inability to secure rents from tenants who cannot pay because they have absolutely no means to pay has evidently led this landlord to view the situation with jaundiced eyes. The Government of the U. P., far from proposing that his class "should die of consumption," are empowering the landlords to have police powers. The Congressmen do not want them "to die of plague." They want them to thrive and develop amicable relations with the tenants. The tenants' plight is far, far more severe than the landlords'. The landlords should have the sense to realise that coercive measures to secure rents will be of absolutely no use to them. Coercion cannot check an economic grievance.

Not a Yard.

The reports of arrests and convictions for picketing foreign cloth or foreign goods shops in Calcutta suggest an offensive by the Government in a new direction. It is interesting to note in this connection that in certain trials, according to our Calcutta correspondent, some merchants and customers summoned by the prosecution as witnesses bore testimony to the wholly peaceful character of picketing by Congress volunteers and that, therefore, such witnesses are no longer summoned by the Government. It is, perhaps, futile to protest against frivolous prosecution of peaceful picketers. But the prosecution proves the great efficacy of the picketing of foreign cloth. So for every volunteer convicted for picketing a dozen should come forward to fill the breach. "Not a yard of foreign cloth" is not a bad slogan.

Down with Untouchability

It is encouraging to note that the policy of the Baroda State in admitting the so-called untouchable class children to ordinary schools is actively supported by many caste Hindu leaders both in the State and in the neighbouring districts. According to an A. P. message, "responsible workers on behalf of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, the Kaira District Congress Committee, and the Baroda State Praja Mandal, have been moving in the villages and persuading the people to send their children to joint schools along with the children of the untouchables." This gives the lie direct to the report of the Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Times of India" that, though the Gujerat and Kaira Congress Committees have passed resolutions welcoming the action of the Baroda Government, they are not taking any practical measures in favour of the State's action. Coming nearer home, it is extremely gratifying to learn that the Maheshwari Temple of Bombay has been thrown open to the "untouchables," thanks to the strenuous efforts of Dr. Vijayakar and other Congress workers. But progress in the removal of untouchability needs to be a great deal more rapid and thorough than it is to-day.

Historical Study Contributes To Political Progress

BOMBAY GOVERNOR OPENS FIRST SESSION OF HISTORICAL CONGRESS.

DR. S. K. AYYANGAR'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

PLEA FOR FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH WORK IN INDIA.

Before scholars, historians and educationists who came to attend the first Bombay Historical Congress from different parts of India, H. E. Sir Fredrick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, declared open the session of the Congress which met in the University Convocation Hall on Tuesday evening. The Governor was received at the entrance by Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Rao Bahadur Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, President of the Congress and Rev. Fr. Heras was conducted to the dais. The Governor then opening the Congress said:

ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE.

A century ago, the history of pre-Mahomedan India was a blank. So completely had India forgotten her own past that when, in the middle of the 14th century A.D. the Emperor Firoz Shah removed two of Asoka's pillars to Delhi, not a wise man in the whole of his kingdom could decipher them. The story how the key to these long-buried secrets was wrested from the bosom of the past when James Prinsep found the clue by comparing the bilingual inscriptions on the coins of the Indo-Greek kings, is one of the romances of scholarship. Explorers and archaeologists have found traces of influence of Hindu civilisation in the heart of Central Asia on the one hand, and in Java, Sumatia and Indo-China on the other, so that it is now realised that India was in those days a centre from which culture radiated to all parts of Asia. And now our attention is turned to those astonishing discoveries in the Indus Valley, which seem to indicate that the culture of India was itself linked up with the still older civilisations of the Euphrates.

HISTORIANS OF NOTE.

In this great work, scholars belonging to this Presidency have taken a leading part in the past. Bhandarkar, Fleet, Pandit Bhagvanlal Indraji, Bubler and Kielhorn for the ancient period, and Grant Duff, Elphinstone, Ranade and Rajwade for the modern period, are only a few out of the many illustrious names occurring to the mind in this connection. It for you, gentlemen, to continue the task of sifting the never-ending stream of historical material in the same high, disinterested spirit as your great predecessors.

IMPORTANCE OF HISTORY.

There is, I think, some tendency to neglect history for economics in this part of the world. We all realise the importance of economics in these days, but may I call your attention to one fact with regard to History? Our attention is concentrated at this moment on the constitutional charges which are aking place in India. I feel certain we might with advantage pause at times in our ardent gaze into the future to cast our eyes upon the past. Surely we can obtain some help in our efforts to guide the development of this country from a close study of India's past, her culture and her institutions. If this is so, may we not claim that the studies upon which you are engaged have much more than a merely academic importance, and may be a real and valuable contribution to the struggles of the country for political progress.

JUSTICE MIRZA'S WELCOME.

Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan then in welcoming the delegates said that was the first Historical Congress to meet in India and they could be justly proud that the honour of taking the lead fell on "urbus prima in Indis". The Pombay Historical Society under which they met was founded in 1926 and during the short period it existed, it hao materially advanced the cause of historical research in India. The least service that it rendered to the cause of research was the convening of the present Congress where eminent scholars from all parts of India met together to exchange views and to further devise means to promote the historical research in this country. He hoped that the Congress would yield good results and the example which the Bombay Historical Society set this year would find more supporters next year.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

GENESIS OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

On the motion of Rev Fr. Heras, Rao Bahadur Dr. S Krishnaswami Aiyangar was then elected President of the Congress, who in delivering in presidential address said:—

Historical research in India is of comparatively recent growth and the foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal under Warren Hastings, through the inspiration of Sir William Jones, may be held to mark its rudimentary beginnings. A considerable volume of oriental work had been done in the course of the first two generations of its existence. In the circumstances of India at the time, the work done was work in the varied branches of oriental research, not necessarily all of them historical in the strict sense of the word, though they may be so described in a rather extended sense of the term. Actual historical work may perhaps be said to have begun, Bombay leading the way in this case, with the foundation of the *Indian Antiquary* by the late James Burgess, who in the course of the first few years of its existence received the co-operation of a number of eminent people, a small band of enthusiasts in the field.

GOVERNMENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The starting of the *Indian Antiquary* was coeval with the organisation of the Government Archaeological Department under Sir Alexander Cunningham, and this has undergone since, at least two re-organisations, that carried out in the regime of Lord Curzon being that which continues vigorously at work. Various other organisations have since come into existence devoting themselves to the wider field of Oriental research, or the comparatively narrower one of historical research. The Asiatic Society of Bengal forms an active centre and has continued to be that, all the period of its existence. The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has continued a useful existence, and, though not quite so active as about a score of years ago, it still continues to do useful work and maintain its position.

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS.

The most recent archaeological research in India has pushed back our knowledge of ancient India by at least two millenniums rather more than less. Scholars, oriental scholars, were disputing whether the oldest hymns of the Rig-Veda could be taken back much behind 1200 to 1500 B.C., and when someone among them claimed 2000 to 2500 B.C., as perhaps the more probable date, the claim was considered extravagant by a pretty large body of scholars. Although we are hardly in a position to say anything definite about the Indus Valley Civilisation as yet, it seems to be more or less agreed that it goes back to the earliest decades of the third millennium, if it does not actually go into the fourth. We are looking forward to Sir John Marshall's Report, which is in course of publication, and if a remark in anticipation is permissible, he carries his conclusion as to the distinct character of this civilisatiin (which through him attained to the special distinction of being named Indus Valley Civilisation) by describing it Pre-Aryan.

BUDDHIST RELICS.

The finds of the Buddhist relics in Peshawar for the first time 25 years ago created no less stir than the finds of Mohenjodaro about five years ago. In other fields of work, wherever active exploration work has been undertaken, we have the same tale to tell of new realms of knowledge conquered, and new information brought to light bearing upon topics of the first importance in Indian History. The discovery of the Maski edict was followed by discoveries of other Asoka edicts in the near vicinity, the most important among them being those at Yerragudi near Gooty awaiting publication by the department. The cumulative effect of these finds seems to fix the boundary of Asoka's empire, which had only been guessed at or inferred from his own statement in one of the edicts about his neighbours, among whom figure the well-known Chola, Pandya and Kerala kingdoms of the far south, and from certain passages in old Tamil poems of an almost forgotten age.

LITERARY SOURCE.

I may take the liberty to refer to a neglected source of history which has not yet received sufficient attention at the hands of historical students and those paying serious attention to the reconstruction of the History of India. I mean literary sources, which have been viewed with suspicion at one time justifiably. It was the late George Buhler that recognised for the first time that literary material may be historical and inscriptions may be set in *kavya* form, thus asserting the value of literary works as authoritative historical documents. He had to consider the question of the historical value of literary material in connection with two works which have stood the test of critical examination successfully. They are Bilhana's *Vikramankadevacharita* and Bana's *Harshacharita*. In respect of these two, he had valuable material to check the information by. Comparing what he was able to derive precisely as information from inscriptions with what he found said in these *kavyas* he arrived at the conclusion that the Hindus, Hindu literary men, were not altogether devoid of the historical sense. When they cared for it, they could record historical information in a fairly critical and accurate form.

THE FORGOTTEN EMPIRE.

Without labouring the details of this, I may point to certain works which are deliberate histories either of individuals or historical records of important events, which came to the notice of the author. To give one prominent example, the late Robert Sewell who published his work on the *Forgotten Empire* of Vijayanagar in the last year of the last century has given in the work an extract from Barradas, whose letter he had not in full, and whose position in life when he wrote the letter he did not know. Apart from the imperfect information of the massacre of the Vijayanagar royal family that could be gleaned from this imperfectly preserved record that he gave, there was no information forthcoming of a detailed character regarding the incident, till I laid my hands, in the manuscript Library at Tanjore, upon two works, a Sanskrit *kavya* by name *Raghunatha-abhyudayam* by a lady poetess of the court, Ramabhadramba, and the *Raghunatha-vilasam*, a Telugu dramatic work by Vijayaraghava Nayaka, the ruler of Tanjore, in which he described the achievements of his father Ragunatha Nayaka. These two confirmed by a few other literary pieces that I discovered between them give a complete description of the circumstances leading to the tragic massacre and the consequent commotion and civil war which distracted the empire and hurled it forward to certain disintegration.

PESHWA DAFTAR.

Very recently, substantial work has been done to make the Peshwa Daftar available. We have already about twenty brochures published from the records that lay hidden there for a little over a century. A part of the credit for this may be due to the Indian Historical Records Commission, which held its meeting in Poona in 1924 and recommended that the records in the Peshwa Daftar be prepared for use by scholars. The records throw very important light upon Maratha history, for which almost till within very recent times, we were dependent entirely upon Muhammadan historians of Mughal India and early British records.

FACILITIES IN INDIA.

It would certainly be a bad day indeed if students of Indian History should find it necessary to go to Europe or America for what they ought really to be able to find, if not *in situ*, at least among the Indian museums of history and archaeology. Such assistance as may be enlisted from outside the country therefore must be with the safeguard that nothing of real value to the cultural history of India should be taken away beyond the borders of India; nay more, the condition should be imposed upon them that they should be preserved as near as possible to the site of finding, as has recently been done by the department itself in the various museums that they have started in important centres of excavation.

VALUE OF STUDY OF HISTORY.

A study of History has a scientific value as training and disciplining the mind to give impartial consideration to matters and arriving at unimpeachable conclusions. It is the disciplinary and scientific value of it that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald must have had in his mind when he made the remark in a recent address of his that the administrator was like a ship captain sailing on uncharted seas, while the historian coming after him, may be long after him, was like one engaged in charting out in the fullest detail possible the course adopted by the statesman for the illumination of posterity.

The Congress then adjourned till to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

In view of further fall in the hessians jute shares witnessed further setback in share values and business transacted was of small dimensions. Towards the close, however, firmer feeling was manifest.

Teas were neglected. In the miscellaneous section Iron and Steels improved a little from their recent fall while Sugar shares kept steady at a decline. Others showed no material change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 per cent. paper 46; 3-1|2 per cent. paper 52-2; 4-1|2 per cent. Loan 1955|60 68-4; 5 per cent. Loan 1929-47 78-12; Loan 1945|55 90-8; 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 99-3; 6-1|2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 99-12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully-paid 865.

Railways:—Chaprmukhi Silghat Railway 51.

Cottons:—Kesoram ordy. 3 ex div.

Coals:—Raneegunge 31; Talcher 1.

Jutes:—Auckland ordy. 183; Cheviot 216; Clive 2-12; Empire 42; Gondalpara 784; Hukumchand ordy. 20-15; Howrah 37-11; Kamarhatty ordy. 397; Naihati ordy. 332; National 20; Union 370.

CITY FATHER IN TROUBLE.

Congressman Alleges Defamation.

Maulana Hamid Ahmed a prominent member of the Nationalist Muslim Party and an ex-War Councillor of Bombay filed a complaint on Tuesday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate charging Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar a member of the Corporation and Chairman of the Schools Committee with defamation. The complainant was represented by Mr. O. F. G. Khairaz.

The complainant in the course of his compiaint stated that he was a social and political worker and had a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the Mahomedan and other communities. The accused is a member of the Municipal Corporation and was connected with several Wakfs or charitable trusts. The complainant had occasion to make inquiries about and criticise the administration of some of the charitable trusts and institutions with which the accused was until recently connected as a paid Secretary or otherwise and he had been therefore hostile towards the complaint.

The complainant further stated that in the issue of the Bombay Chronicle of 13th June 1931 the accused wrote and caused to be published a letter headed "Mohomed Haji Saboo Siddik Institution. Why Mr. Kajiji and other trustees resigned," in the penultimate paragraph of which the accused made allegations and imputations against the complainant to the effect that in 1930 he in company with several others caused Mrs. A. M. Kajiji to have an attack of paralysis to which she succumbed; and that Mrs. Kajiji's death was brought about by him (in company with others).

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

The complainant further stated that the allegations and imputations made by the accused were totally false and defamatory of him and made and caused to be published by the accused with intenet to injure his reputation in a personal capacity as a social and political worker and he was greatly lowered as a result thereof in the estimation of people whi knew him.

He therefore charged the accused for defamation and prayed that process should be issued against him. The magistrate asked several questions to the complainant.

Magistrate:—What are you?

Complainant:—I am a nationalist and work for the Congress.

NOTICE ISSUED ON ACCUSED.

Replying to other questions the complainant stated that on the day in question he had been to the residence of Mr. A. M. Kajiji who was president of the Saboo Siddiq Trust with about a hundred persons. There was no demonstration. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan explained to Mr. Kajiji the object of their going to him.

The magistrate ordered the issue of a notice.

NO MADRAS RACES TO-DAY.

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

The Secretary of the Madras Race Club announces there will be no race meeting to-morrow. This decision has been arrived at owing to inclement weather which Madras has been experiencing during the last few days. —A. P.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S FLING AT CONGRESS.

Reforms For N. W. F. Province

PESHAWAR, December 22.

Representatives of all classes and shades of political opinion, members of the Bench and Bar and prominent local civil and military officials, including Major-General Coleridge, attended the Chief Commissioner's Durbar held this afternoon at the Victoria Hall, at which the expected announcement on the grant of Reforms to the Frontier was made. Lt.-Col. R. E. H. Griffith, referring to his earlier service on the Frontier and the friendships then formed, expressed his peculiar gratification and pride in meeting them again to-day as their Chief Commissioner.

PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

Continuing, he said: His Majesty's Government in consultation with the delegates representing al creeds and classes of this country have been endeavouring to hammer out a constitution, which is to bring not only other provinces of India but your own province as well, within close reach of the ultimate goal of full responsible self-Government for this Province. Gentlemen, I may here quote what may be regarded as its charter of political advancement in the words of the Prime Minister in his declaration in Parliament of 1-12-'31. He says: "The principle of Federal Government subject to certain reservations and safeguards through the transition period remains unchanged, and we are all agreed that Governors' Provinces of the future are to be responsibly governed units, enjoying the greatest possible measure of freedom from outside interference and dictation, carrying their own policies in their own sphere. I should explain in connection with that last point, that we contemplate as one feature of the new order, that the North West Frontier Province should be constituted into a Governor's Province of the same status as other Governors' Provinces but with due regard to the necessary requirements of the Frontier, and that, as in all other Governors' Provinces, the powers entrusted to the Governor to safeguard the safety and tranquility of the Province shall be real and effective.

Referring to the Premier's announcement, he said: "These are plain and unambiguous words which except to those who are impelled by motives upon which it is unprofitable to speculate, can leave no room for misunderstanding." Past history has shown the foundations and subsequent stages through which the steadfast purpose of the Government has brought us. The pronouncement which I have just quoted indicates a no less clearly advanced stage in these developments whihh has now been reached.

CITY NOTES

THE POOR INDIAN MASSES.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

BOMBAY, December 22.

The poor Indian "masses" have such a lot of paper sympathy going round that, if only a small fraction were converted into action, there would be no "poor Indian masses" to sympathise with. We have heard of them in connection with the question of protection for Indian industries and we have heard them when the question of self-government has been brought up. We have heard of them when the salt tax was raised and we have heard of them when the drink revenue is used for elementary education. But we now hear of them from an unexpected quarter. A Japanese journal published in Calcutta under the name of "the Indo-Japanese Trade Bulletin" of which Vol. I No. I has appeared, has an article on the effect of higher tariffs and exchange on the Japanese trade with India. It points out that Japanese goods cost about 40 per cent more to lay down in India and that if India will not buy Japanese goods, Japan will not buy Indian goods, the chief of which is raw cotton and the poor Indian "masses" will suffer doubly because their cotton will not be bought and they will have to pay higher prices for the Japanese goods which they consume in large quantities.

SPECIAL PLEADING.

That is special pleading, but, if India will reduce imports, it follows that the poor "masses" will not have to pay higher prices for them. Secondly, the masses require some clothing, though they do not get the chance of buying much and if cloth is not imported, it means that it will be made in India either by the mills or in the handlooms all over the country. So the cotton which is not exported will be retained but consumed in these ways. And it will be a gain to the country that the money involved in the manufacture of cotton into cloth remains in our country. Japan does buy pig iron from India, and her purchases have gone down during the last two years: for the seven months of 1931 the exports being only 91,158 tons against 117,197 tons for 1930 and 239,450 tons for 1929. This has little to do with our purchases of Japanese cloth. The bulletin contains much information that is of value to those who have trade relations with Japan. As it points out, Japan stands next to Britain in intimate trade with us and we should like to hear about Japan.

THE TRADE RETURNS.

The trade returns for November show that exports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 1407 lakhs and treasure to Rs. 814 net with imports at Rs. 893 lakhs, leaving a favourable balance of trade of Rs. 1335 lakhs of which Government remittances took away Rs. 732 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 603 lakhs in our favour. As compared with October, there has been an increase of Rs. 143 lakhs in exports and a fall of Rs. 108 lakhs in imports. Treasure exports show a decline of Rs. 26 lakhs. It will be seen that the balance of trade has also increased in our favour by Rs. 187 lakhs.

This has enabled the Government to purchase £11 millions up to the 12th December and another £3 million is expected during the last week and, if the same progress is maintained, the Government should have no difficulty in paying off the entire £15 million Loan maturing in January 1932, and an announcement to this effect was made in London on December 3rd.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Co-operative movement in Bombay has as many as 586,000 members and a working capital of Rs. 13,90 lakhs of which 62 per cent or Rs. 8,62 lakhs. But the Imperial Bank of India tried recently to restrict the facilities available to the societies and had considerable difficulty in explaining away its position to the Central Banking Committee. But while the trade depression has hit the movement quite naturally. It is the helping hand of the Imperial Bank that should have been in evidence to get it over the difficult times. The Land Mortgage Banks which started well seem to have stopped for want of funds which, in the circumstances, have to come from outside bodies, a thing not quite possible at present.

THE YEN MARKET

The London-Japan cross-rate has been received at sh. 2-5-3 4d. which has led to some weakness in the yen quotation here from 165 to 162. Business in yens is still restricted but some confidence seems to be returning due to the fact that there has not been much depreciation of the yen after the breaking away from gold.

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SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 6.)

due to a decline in production of lead and zinc of which silver happens to be a bye-product.

COUNCIL DRAFTS OR BILLS.

As originally used the Council Drafts or Bills were drawn by the Secretary of State on the Government of India for the purpose of expenditure he has to meet in England and thus they were used as a machinery for drawing money from India to London. India has had every nine years out of ten a favourable balance of trade. i.e., her exports exceeded her imports with the result that the Secretary of State could draw in London on the Indian Government for what are called "Home charges" which are made up of cost of India Office, interest on Indian sterling debt, pensions and allowances of Government servants living in England and the cost of stores, civil and military, purchased by the High Commissioner. The Secretary of State, therefore, sold in London in normal times every Wednesday bills on Government of India. No doubt, it was frequently complained that the Secretary of State drew larger amounts than were necessary and lent them out to the London market at a low rate of interest. As against this it was pointed out that this course had to be followed in order to strengthen the financial position of the Secretary of State, though it is not quite clear why that position had to be so strengthened. It was contended on the other hand that sale of Council Bills in England helped the foreign trade of India. This system, as a machinery for drawing funds from India, has come down as a heritage from the time of the East India Company, though it may be said in justice to it that in the early days these Council Bills were strictly utilised for the purpose of getting money for "Home Charges" pure and simple and not for manipulation of exchanges or for other reasons. As we have seen in one of our previous talks a stock of gold came to be maintained by the Secretary of State, at a later stage in the history of our finance, in London on behalf of India on the excuse that it was necessary in order to purchase silver for India. This stock later on came in very handy for meeting Reverse Councils drawn with a view to help maintenance of the exchange at a fixed ratio suitable to the country.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

Whenever the balance of trade was against India, i.e., imports exceeded exports the demand for rupee bills on India in England naturally dropped and the exchange at that time prevailing at 1s. 4d. threatened to rise to 1s. 6d. in England. This emergency was met by reversing the process and the Government of India in India drew bills on England in pounds sterling at the 1s. 4d. rate, thereby bringing exchange back to its original position.

SITUATION DURING WAR.

During the war our imports gradually declined and the export of raw material on the other hand was abnormally heavy and far in excess of the imports. The result was that this large surplus of the excess had to be financed or paid for. Over and above this, the Government of India had to spend between 1914-19 over £240,000,000 on military expenses on behalf of the British Government which had to be paid for by the latter. The Dominions and Colonies also made large purchases during the war from this country which also had to be paid for by them. The cumulative effect of all this was the raising of the value of Indian currency because in these war times movement of bullion was prohibited by law. The rise of silver was also abnormal during this period. Due to these combined causes the exchange ratio also rose in India. The rising of exchange ratio was remarkable because from 1s. 4½d. in January 1917 it rose to 2s. 4d. by December 1919. The demand for currency in India also enormously increased and silver had to be purchased in large quantities by the Government which had to take the expedient of providing silver to private individuals so as to be able to purchase silver at a lesser price than they would be able to do ordinarily.

FAILURE OF 2 SHILLINGS-RATIO.

The melting and export of silver and gold had to be accordingly prohibited and small notes of the denomination of Re. 1 and Rs. 2½ had to be issued with a view to economise the circulation of silver in our currency. The note issue had to be thus considerably inflated. The Government fixed the ratio at 2 shillings but unfortunately that proved a failure and sterling value of the rupee rose to 2s. 8¼d., the cross rate at the time being somewhere near 3.65. A further fall in the cross rate brought the exchange ratio to 2s. 10½d. during that year. There was heavy demand for sterling and the Government started selling reverse councils at sterling rates beginning at 2s. 9d. in February 1920. Ultimately by June of that year the ratio came to about 1s. 11-10/32d. The sale of the reverse councils resulted in a considerable deflection of money.

Ultimately the Act of 1927 established the ratio of 1s. 6d. and as the Government was pledged to maintain that ratio which, with persistent obstinacy, was showing a strong partiality towards a fall, the process was persistently prevented by a sale in large quantity of sterling bills in India drawn on the Secretary of State in England. The idea was that whenever the value of rupee tended to fall to the natural ratio of 1s. 4d. and the bankers would not sell bills on London at 1s. 6d. and quoted less, the Government of India offered to buy the rupee on the market at 1s. 6d. (a higher price) or near thereto, thereby bringing the ratio to the original figure. The process was quite simple. Supposing the value of any particular article, say cotton, tended to rise, say from Rs. 300 a Khandi to Rs. 350, a large seller comes out and offers at Rs. 300 with the natural result that the price is brought down to Rs. 300.

(Concluded.)

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
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Manager.

LOST OR IMPAIRED VITALITY RESTORED
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SECURE A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE in cases of Lost Vitality and Diabetes. Consult me in person if possible; otherwise write stating your age, married or single, occupation, and a brief history of your case. Strictly confidential.
Hours from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.
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PRIZE Rs. 100.
FOR CONDITIONS SEE TO-DAY'S
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EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES!
TO-DAY AT 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
SHOW BOAT
Universal's Wonder Picture featuring
LAURA LA PLANTE
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 AND 10 P.M.
A Mirth-Provoking Story of Many Trials:
"UP FOR THE CUP"
Featuring:
SYDNEY HOWARD:
The adventures of a mill-worker at the Cup Final.

EMPRESS TALKIES
DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES!
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT ON PARADE
The Super Musical Revue headed by
MAURICE CHEVALIER

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:—
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS.
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Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A. M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for ong or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
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BHARAT MOVIETONE'S
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CHINTAMANI
CHINTAMANI
CHINTAMANI
With
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SHANTAKUMARI
and
Master KASHINATH
(Aa famous stage actor).
A RINGING ROMANCE OF ANCIENT TIMES
PULSATING WITH THRILLS ADVENTURE AND CHIVALRY.
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(New Charni Road, Girgaum).
Daily Shows:—5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
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THIS WEEK. TO-DAY.
For the first time in India
An adventure Serial
DANGER ISLAND
Bristling with excitement and thousand breakless thrills.
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See and Hear
Fighting Kenneth Harlan and Beautiful Lucille Browne.
Shows at: 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
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—tells how to ensure the Health, Strength and Happiness of youth and look Festal at age. Write for it!
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LAST TWO WEEKS!
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GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
FOR
X'MAS HOLIDAYS ONLY
THURSDAY, 24-12-31 at 8-30 p.m.
MRITCHHA KATIK
FRIDAY, 25-12-31 at 3 P. M.
"SWAYAMWAR"
SATURDAY, 26-12-31 at 8-30 p.m.
'YEKACH PYALA'
SUNDAY, 27-12-31 at 3 P. M.
"SANT KANHO PATRA"
Plan Open at the Theatre.
from 8 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 8 p.m.
COMING SATURDAY 26TH.
COMING SATURDAY 26TH.
THE SLAVE
with
Master VITHAL & Miss MANORAMA.
AN IMPERIAL PRODUCTION ...
Directed by MOTI B. GIDWANI.
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NERVE CONTROL IN EAST AND WEST

DIFFERENCE IN SPIRITUAL OUTLOOK.

Major F. Yeats-Brown writes in the "Spectator":—

I have a friend in India who can extract the square root of a number of forty-five figures in his head, or multiply number of sixty-five figures, by another number of sixty-five figures merely by abstracting his mind from all other thoughts. He is a mathematical prodigy, but my liking for him is not an account of his amazing brain. His soul is much more interesting.

This friend of mine nearly went mad twelve years ago, when he lost his young wife. He and she were studying Raja Yoga together, and being both clever, supple, wholehearted, they had progressed far along that path. Suddenly she died. The world lost form and colour for my friend: time stood still: lips moved in the faces of those he met, but he could not grasp any meaning from them. I heard afterwards that he had left his house and wandered all over India, living on alms.

"TIMELESSLY POISED."

At last, just after the end of the Great War, my friend arrived in Hardwar, where the Ganges flows out of the hills, and here he found a 'guru' who brought him back to the world of men by promising that he would enable him to meet his wife again. It was in an underground room near the sacred river that this Power was conferred on him. My friend sat in "siddhasana," the especially favoured position of Raja Yoga, with one foot tucked into his groin, and the heel of the other supporting the base of his body, listening to the spells of the hierophant. He was first commanded to close his eyes and meditate on the mystic centres of the body, on the sacred syllables, and on the inner light which controls the vital forces. Presently he was told to open his eyes and to concentrate his vision on the place between the eyebrows where the wheel of consciousness comes to a dead end. When he found this place (the preceding "power-conferring" ceremony had taken about half an hour) his five senses were extinguished like a snuffed candle; yet he remained (he told me) entirely conscious both of himself, and of what was passing in his 'guru's' mind. He does not know how along he remained like this. All he can say is that he seemed to be timelessly poised between earth and heaven, living in an unteliable illumination. Finally he heard a voice bidding him to look to his left; and looking, he found his wife beside him, more real than any name or form that he had perceived during his long months of lonely vagrancy. He had found again his heart and his centre.

For some weeks my friend could only see his wife with the 'guru's' help. But now he can summon her at will from the perspectives of memory and bring her to him, near and real and living, whenever he chooses to close the door upon his outer senses. He exists in reality not in this world, where he ekes out a living with his peculiar mental gifts, but with his wife, in secret consummate rapture.

This is a true story in every particular. I know what Western psychologists would say about it. But I do not think they would be right. My friend is outwardly sane and normal, and he is exceptionally healthy, although his sustenance is only a little milk and fruit. He never sleeps more than two hours on any night; and on Mondays he does not sleep or speak or eat at all, spending twenty-four hours in communion with the spirit-image—fantasy—call it what you will—to which his life is dedicated. His mind has endowed a wraith with life: physical and spiritual are united: there is a real presence there, for love has materialized her Psyche. Have any of us a thumb and finger fine enough to gauge the substantiality of a parapsychological abstraction?

EUROPEAN SPIRITUALISM.

I do not believe, however, that a Western man can safely bring back the dead. To me, European spiritualism wears an unhealthy and repellent aspect. Things may be done in the East (such as the temporary reanimation of corpses laid on the burning pyre) which would be merely revolting in the West. The East has studied the subtle and unseeable currents in the body of man by which he breathes and has his being: the West, on the contrary, has mapped, measured and dissected man's visible nerves. Between the two methods there is a wide world: we live in different intellectual as well as physical climates. What was proper to save may friend's sanity would lead to delusion or delirium if practised in Chelsea or Maida Vale.

I have had hundreds—nearly a thousand—letters in the course of the last eighteen months asking for particulars about certain breathings which I described in a book. Some of my correspondents belonged to that "lunatic fringe" which every journalist learns to recognize, but others—the majority, I think—were reasonable, solid people, who had come upon an idea which was also lying fallow in my own mind, and it has been a privilege to hear from them. To the wise letters as to the foolish my answer has necessarily been the same: Yoga exercises cannot be taught save by a 'guru', and there is no 'guru' in England.

But how far, I often ask myself, would it be possible to make a synthesis of Eastern and Western methods of nerve control? Is there, could there be, a universal Yoga?

There is as much latent mysticism by the Thames as there is by the Ganges. Amongst all kinds of people, even some of the most conventional, I find that there is an almost passionate desire to reach realities below appearances, and learn in stillness the rhythms of their own soul. And no wonder. Civilization is doomed unless we can find our psychic centre. I am sometimes oppressed by the number of poisoned, discontented, sapped, and jaded citizens that I see in London, Paris, Berlin, and New York. Look at the faces of the women you see shopping in Oxford Street, or High Street, Kensington, or the patrons of teashops and cinemas. Life gives them very little. If these people could walk into the glittering shops and buy better health, they would do so. Indeed fortunes are made in selling it to them But since it is only to be acquired through self-denial they continue restless and unhappy, unlike my Indian friend who is prepared to sacrifice his personal comfort for his peace of mind.

THE "SHAKTI-NADI."

Of course there is no royal road to health, or beauty, or happiness, but a better knowledge of the working of mind and body would save a great deal of suffering, and it is in this direction, I think, that there is an opportunity for a new kind of Yoga comprising Eastern wisdom and Western science. Five thousand years ago the Vedic sages were insisting on the purity of the "Shakti-nadi", or "power-tube," as the indispensabe preliminary to a better life. As centuries passed their meaning was overlaid. Only five or six years ago an eminent scientist was asked not to use the word "constipation" in a public lecture given in London. But Sir William Arbuthnot Lane and the New Health Society have changed all that.

This brings me to my point, which is—bluntly—the first and chief step which most Western people should take if they wish for internal mental peace is to learn how to achieve internal bodily purity. Calm minds go with clean bowels. Many people—especially at this time of year—are engaged in digesting so many confused foods that they distil inside themselves stronger and stronger and more noxious alcohols than those they drink. No one has yet explored the connexion between mysticism and meals, but it does exist.

That, I think, is the lesson we can learn from the East. Nerve control must begin with the alimentary tract. After that, our own methods and our own faiths are perhaps best for us, though even then (as Dr. Uruhart says) a knowledge of Indian thought may help in the interpretation of Christianity.

News Indeed!

LUCKNOW, Dec. 20.

"Congressmen want us to die of plague and Government proposes that we should die of consumption," declared a landlord, who has just returned from Europe. This, he said was the opinion of Zamindars over the policy of the rent remissions. Government had already gone so far in the matter of remissions that landlords were gravely hit. He added: "This rival attempt between the Government and the Congress to please tenants has been at the cost of the Zamindars. As for the tenants there will be no opposition to payment of rents by them in a majority of cases, particularly as they have been able to sell sugar crop."

He feared that if there was the next crop failure in April or May, the No-Rent Campaign might assume serious proportion as a result of the present propaganda.

Enquiries in Government quarters show that no untoward incident has been reported to-day from any of the districts to which the U.P. Ordinance applies.—A.P.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES WITH FOREIGN

(Continued from page 3.)

consequence suffered in both profit and prestige.

HEAVY HANDICAP.

For proof that the terms of the said treaty were a heavy handicap on indigenous trade one may turn to the resolution moved on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce by their Chairman Mr. V. A. Grantham at the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers in 1925 (Proceedings Page 26). The resolution was "That this Association recommends to the Government of India that the Convention with Japan of 5th March, 1905, be terminated as soon as possible."

It is worth notice here that though Great Britain allowed the expiry of her treaty of 1911 with Japan the burden on India still remains.

INJURY TO INDIAN TRADE.

That the said treaty of 1905 was injurious to Indian commercial interests is testified to in the remarks of Mr. W. T. Howison (Burma) made at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers in 1928 (Proceedings page 5) when he observed that "Now it happens that the only countries exporting rice to the Japanese Empire which have not made special provision in a treaty of Commerce and Navigation are India and French Indo-China". The special provision meant the clause about the restriction and prohibition of imports, exports and transit above referred to. The treaty was thus unwanted and defective. Its terms have proved for India economic shackles politically forged.

"OFF GOLD STANDARD."

Danger Of Inflation.

(BY MAIL.)

The following communique has been issued by the Paris International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

The serious turn given to the world depression by the growing instability of currencies and deficits in national budgets lends special interest to the meeting of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce which has just terminated. The unanimity among the business representatives who were present from 20 nations as to the urgency of putting the general before the purely national interest was significant and encouraging. "We are", exclaimed Mr. Pirelli, the Italian industrialist, "in a position where our house is on fire and there is only one person who can afford to stand by and look on in silent complacency—that is the one who would hope to get the architect's job of building on the ruins".

The position has now reached the stage, as was emphasized by one of the representatives of the United States, where the immediate task is to restore to the world a sense of security and confidence, and in this task it is incumbent upon governments to concentrate in concert on:—

an effective policy of disarmament in an atmosphere of peace;

the elimination of unnecessary Government expenditure and the reduction of taxation to the greatest extent compatible with budgetary equilibrium;

a definitive settlement of intergovernmental debts;

the restoration of monetary stability and of the normal operation of the machinery of international credit; and

the adoption of economic policies which, taking into account the temporary requirements of every nation, shall lead ultimately to a freer international movement of goods, capital, persons and services.

The discussions showed the importance attached by the business communities of all countries to a change in national economic policies which will lead to a freer interchange of goods, services and capital. Gold movements cannot remedy a permanent disequilibrium in the trading accounts between nations. As Sir Alan Anderson, speaking on behalf of the British delegation, said, it is impossible to consider currency questions without touching the whole question of the present world depression and the aggravation caused by one of its symptoms—the departure of Great Britain and various other countries from the gold standard. The whole problem, he said, would be altered if Great Britain adopts a tariff. It remains to be decided whether this will be a high tariff, designed to exclude foreign commerce, or a tariff framed in such a way as to encourage mutual trade and the pulling down of tariffs elsewhere. The latter policy would be warmly supported by the British members of the International Chamber of Commerce.

The Council recognise the value of the moratoria which now relieve pressure on the international financial situation by suspending the discharge of reparations, war debts and short term credits held in Germany, but in view of their temporary nature it is important that government leaders should have the freest possible mandate to negotiate a satisfactory settlement when the present standstill agreement comes to an end.

As long as a large number of countries remain off the gold standard, there is the ever present danger of inflation. It was recognised that the members of the International Chamber of Commerce together with their business colleagues in all countries have themselves a responsibility in shunning the illusory benefit of credit inflation.

Proposals were also brought before the Council for the encouragement of regional economic agreements aiming at tariff reductions. These will be studied by the Committees concerned and it is expected that they will report on them by the 15th December.

PHOTO OF NERVE-CELLS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE

"I will take Sanatogen till my nerves are better"

THOUSANDS of people—as sceptical as you—have discovered that their decision: "I will give Sanatogen a fair trial," has changed their whole life.

Where formerly they felt worn and tired, they now enjoy radiant health and abundant energy. They are really and thoroughly healthy again, able to do a full day's work without feeling any fatigue.

Sanatogen revitalizes the whole cell-life of your system, and multiplies the number of red blood corpuscles. But its main strength lies in its remarkable influence on the nervous system. That is principally due to the glycerophosphate which is present in Sanatogen in the exact form in which it exists in the nerve cells. It is only from Sanatogen—an intricate chemical combination unique in the whole scientific world—that these delicate nerve-cells can fully absorb the energising phosphates.

That's why that famous standard work: "The Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics" says:

"In neurasthenia and neuralgic conditions, Sanatogen is clearly indicated"

Start taking Sanatogen to-day.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Do You Wish to Increase Your Strength?

Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. If you really wish to increase your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE POWER or ORGANIC POWER, please take at once—

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY., HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc., etc. They are like Magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power, and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 Days.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta. To be had at:—Madhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon. S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn., Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji, 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and H. H. Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, Bombay. Ask for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places.

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A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES.

LAST YEAR'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

MAGIC RING

The wearer of this wonderful MAGIC RING can communicate with his deceased relatives and friends. And can ascertain the astrayed persons or things winning number of lottery or Satta, hidden lore or a treasure, subject of sealed envelope, and the articles of a locked up box etc. It further brings any desired person under absolute control or subjection, through whom any object may be fulfilled.

Price each ring Rs. 2.

NOTE:—A reward of Rs. 500 awarded if proved otherwise.

Manager, CHINA MAGICAL CO.,
Post Box No. 56, Lahore.

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 1½ lbs.

AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

How VIROL BUILDS for *LIFE*

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *she had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 1½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: *"I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health."*

No other food has the same reconstructive powers, because no other food contains the same life-giving ingredients in the same proportions.

VIROL

Give your child Virol in the critical years of growth and development.

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Regain Strength— Dispel Worries!

AFTER a long day at your office, when business has gone wrong, when small errors have shown big results against you, you return worried, weak in body and thought, with nerves utterly on edge.

Take Phosferine at once! Feel the sparkling vitality which this world-famous Tonic sends right through your body! Phosferine dispels all worry. It keeps your brain clear and your faculties keen. It banishes all weakness. By taking Phosferine daily you become once more a strong, virile man, able to work well and to make more money, eager to enjoy your life in every way.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS FOR

Influenza	Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Nerve Shock
Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Malaria
Indigestion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Anaemia	Headache

Made in Liquid or Tablets. Each sold in three sizes. The largest sizes are the more economical.

Physicians recommend PHOSFERINE HEALTH SALT as a gentle Tonic aperient. *No lassitude*, no violent reaction. It *tones* as it cleanses!

Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, London, Eng.

Raw Cotton Situation

WAR DEBTS SHOULD BE CANCELLED

Indian Cotton To Sell Over Americans

Messrs. Langley & Co., have issued the following weekly report on the 19th inst.:—

A sorry tale, this story of deflation in the United States. Taking Anaconda Copper, C. S. Steel Corporation and General Motors as the Well Street reflection of Industrial America, the quotations for those shares on June 27th—just before the scintillation of the Hoover Halo began to be noticeably less brilliant—were respectively 32 2/8, 104 1/4 and 39 1/4. On Thursday they closed at 10 3/8, 37 5/8 and 22 1/2, representing respectively 32 per cent, 36 per cent and 57 per cent of their mid-year value. That, in conjunction with a National deficit which without increased taxation would in three years amount to doll. 4,442,000,000 inevitably means an all round reduction in incomes and an all round increase in taxation. Additionally, in our opinion, it means the death knell of the Hoover administration. Incidently, one of our American friends pointed out that in our report of last week we made a generous omission of three zero figures in placing the probable deficit at doll. 4,442,000. It was so and although the omission was obviously unintentional it serves as ironic comment on meaningless modern day figures. In pre-war days, when a pound was a pound, a dollar a dollar, a franc a franc and not the distended descendant twice removed via inflation and then deflation from its pre-war ancestor, figures had a meaning. Millions were just comprehensible, billions definitely incomprehensible. Now-a-days one writes lightly of billions with few comprehending their supposed hard materialistic relationship to real money, and the fact is that even in these days of "big business" they have got out of hand. We have sympathy for America in her present somewhat querulous attitude towards the suggestion that war debts should be cancelled. In view of her financial outlook her attitude is understandable but it seems to us that she has as much chance of getting those war debts in full as Indian cotton has of selling permanently over Americans. To borrow for a moment an Americanism it is "just too bad", but we fear it nevertheless is so. After all one was knocked about in the late lamentable war oneself.

CANCEL WAR DEBTS.

The cotton outlook during the week has, on the American front been exceptionally quiet. In face of a succession of financial shocks and the gloomy prognostications of Congress it is not surprising that optimism should be at a modest discount. As long ago as September 21st we wrote "we foresee debates in the Senate which will not be without interest to the rest of the world as we can think of no reason why Americans should like reduced incomes and increased taxation any more than any other nationality". No doubt all thinking Americans at that time thought the same but anticipation is never quite so poignant as realisation when it comes to the grim reality of two ends which do not meet. For optimism one must look to some place other than America, and that place is not Europe for France's assertion that reparations should take priority over commercial debts can only mean that Germany can no longer borrow (that is so in any case in our opinion) and therefore cannot even pay reparations, unless they are paid in kind to the detriment of the receivers' own industries. As for Asia, India is faced with extreme political uncertainty. Japan is off gold and consequently poorer as a potential purchaser of cotton. China, apart from an occasional part time war is possibly the straw to which cotton hope might cling, unless, of course, the rapidly heightening barrier between American commodities and their prospective foreign buyers finally forces inflation on to the U. S. Government in spite of the kindly intentioned but not entirely disinterested advice of France. The world is in a sorry state but may be the sun will be brighter in January than it has been in December. For the sake of the American farmer we hope so because it seems to us that he has a legitimate complaint against the established order of things if the best quality crop he has produced for a generation sells for long at under six cents in the interior.

GRAVE DANGER IN INDIAN OUTLOOK.

As for the Indian outlook, Japan's now complete divorcement from gold had to yesterday made all cotton 15 per cent or Rs. 30 a candy dearer to her than it was a week ago when Strict Low Middling 7/8" American was selling under Oomras. Japan, let it not be forgotten, is the largest individual consumer of Indian cotton. As shown by the figures we give below, of the total shipments from Bombay during the last five years those to Japan have averaged 55 per cent.:—

Season:	1930/31	1929/30	1928/29	1927/28	1926/27
Japan:	56 p.c.	44 p.c.	53 p.c.	55 p.c.	67 p.c.

In face of these figures and the fact that in Europe also Indian cotton is quoted well above Americans it is impossible for the Indian market to remain at its present parity relative to Americans for any length of time after a squaring of the present position in Oomra January and there is grave danger of holders in India eventually being left with undesirable cotton at an impossible price. Incidentally we see no good reason why the gold value of yen should not decline further, removing still further the prospect of Japan's re-entry into our market.

Just as the very wide parity of mind-summer 1930 created a world wide demand for East Indians, so has the present narrow parity stifled all enquiry for that cotton. We recommend sales here against purchases in Liverpool.

BURMA'S FUTURE.

Britain To Supply "External Girders."

(By "AIR MAIL.")

The "Birmingham Post," writes:—

The Burma Round Table Conference, which the Prince of Wales opened the other day, may be expected to solve its problems more easily and more swiftly than the Indian Conference. Separation from India may almost be taken for granted. It is justified, on historical grounds, by the mere fact that Burma's annexation to India was in British rather than Indian interests and was made possible by British and not Indian forces. In addition, one remembers that separation was strongly recommended by the Simon Commission and was endorsed by the first session of the Indian Conference—albeit with some reservations by some Indian delegates. The principle of separation was accepted by Mr. MacDonald at the close of that first session and has not seriously been challenged since. It may be, of course, that Burma might elect to be part of a Federated India—though present indications point the other way. But if Burma is to take that step, then clearly she must do so of her own free will. And any financial and economic arrangements Burma may make with India must be voluntary. There remains the more difficult question of the precise status Burma can expect today. To frame a Constitution for Burma should be a much easier task than to frame one for India or perhaps even than the recent framing of a more liberal Constitution for Ceylon. As compared with India, Burma has practically no communal problem. More than nine-tenths of the population are Buddhists, so that this Conference has to consider neither Hindu-Muslim rivalry nor "depressed" classes. As compared with Ceylon, Burma can boast a much higher standard of literacy—which should make a plain democratic suffrage a good deal easier to work. Over both India and Ceylon Burma can claim the advantage that she is prosperous and wealthy; and, though it may be true that those nations are happy which have no history, it is not less true that a nation which starts to make itself a new constitutional history is notably advantaged if it is happy. Perhaps the real danger is that Burma may be encouraged to go too fast and too far. Her people, for all their many good qualities, are hardly a strong or an orderly race. Their lack of strength seems to demand some external girders in the early days of constitution-building; their lack of any sense of order suggests that Burma, willy nilly, must make provision to retain the Indians, Chinese and Europeans who to-day do so much of her work. These are the problems the Conference has to work out. But they are problems of detail rather than of principle; and most of them, one suspects, will be solved by patience—in the Conference and outside.

A GOVT. WHICH STANDS "SELF-CONDEMNED."

Undoing The R. T. C. Work.

The "Tribune," Lahore writes:—

The provisions of the United Provinces Emergency Powers Ordinance, which the Governor-General has just promulgated, are much more drastic than those of the Ordinances which Lord Irwin issued last year to crush the Civil Disobedience Movement. The present Ordinance not only provides for the recovery of arrears of rent as arrears of land revenue, but gives the Executive power to take possession of lands and buildings, to intern, extern or imprison individuals without trial and to commandeer vehicles and means of transport. The Ordinance also empowers the trying magistrate to recover the fine imposed on a young person from his or her parent or guardian. The U. P. Ordinance is in certain respects even more drastic than the recent Bengal Ordinance. It is, in fact, a near approach to martial law. There could be no greater condemnation of the present system of Government or a more conclusive proof of the fact that the grievences of the U. P. peasantry are real and legitimate. than the promulgation of such an Ordinance to enable the landlords to collect their rents. A tax which requires such a law to enforce its payment stands self-condemned. By promulgating such an Ordinance, the Governor-General has simply played into the hands of those who are anxious to undo whatever little stood the deliberations of the Round Table Conference have done and to plunge the country once again into the whirlpool of civil strife. The Government sought to justify the promulgation of the recent Bengal Ordinance on the plea that it had to cope with the situation created by the wide ramifications of criminal conspiracies of a particularly virulent type. No such plea can be advanced in support of the U. P. Ordinance. A Government which has to resort to such lawless laws to enforce payment of rents and taxes by the peasants stands self-condemned and must yield place to a Government which is responsible to the tax-payer himself.

YOUNG MEN?

Have you not decided what profession to take up? Why worry after service. Live independently by starting "Mail Order Business," a life-profession. Stud. Sahni's "Mail Order Business." 180 Pages. Price Rs. 2. PARKASH BROTHERS, LAHORE.

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Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in three minutes "Destroyer" completely extracts the hair roots thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as child's. It has no harmful effect. Causes no irritation. Price each bottle Rs. 3 only.

N. B.—Rupees one hundred awarded as prize to any one proving it as useless.

Manager, GULZAR TRADING AGENCY.
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If you draw you get Rs. 375 at once.
If not, your money is safe with interest.

"You have to Subscribe Rs. 100 only by Instalment of Rs. 2 p. mensem!"

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Ladies and Gentlemen to note please

Agents Wanted —part-time— whole-time.

The Associated Company of India, Ltd.

40, Railway Road, LAHORE.

EVERY WOMAN HAS HER BEAUTY IN HER OWN HAND.

OF SO MUCH OF BEAUTY IN A WOMAN'S HAND.

AND YET there are some who fail to appreciate, or neglect to cultivate this priceless factor which may mean so much in the sum of love and domestic happiness.

MASSAGING nightly with Oatine Cream will refresh and beautify tired hands, soften and whiten (not bleach) the skin and prevent brittle finger nails, cracked cuticle and all unsightly roughnesses.

OATINE CREAM cleanses the pores, removes hidden deposits of dirt and impurities from the crevices round and under the nails, which even soap and water cannot reach.

ITS REGULAR USE gives suppleness and vitality to the fingers and nails and imparts to the nails a smoothness and polish not only beautiful, but in every way natural.

OATINE PREPARATIONS: Cream, Snow, Soap, Face Powder and Shampoo Powder contain no animal matter whatever and are untouched by hand in the process of manufacture and packing.

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The Breatheable Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS

Diagram showing the Peps way to the lungs as described in the article below.

THE problem of how to convey a natural healing agent into the lungs has for generations exercised the minds of physicians and specialists.

By the discovery of Peps the problem has been solved. This remarkable *breatheable* medicine in handy tablet form, contains lung-healing medicaments, which strengthen weakened tissues, destroy noxious germs, check destructive coughing, and open-up the clogged breathing tubes.

DIRECT TO THE LUNGS.

As a Peps tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable medicinal fumes which, as the diagram above shows, mingle with the air breathed through the nasal cavity and mouth (1 and 2). Over the tongue (3), into the throat (4), down the windpipe (5), the fumes pass direct to the lungs. Liquid cough mixtures swallowed down the gullet (6) into the stomach, cannot reach the bronchials.

Peps deal not only with immediate trouble in the throat and chest, but their healing and germicidal action extends to recesses

WHERE DISEASE LURKS.

Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and swiftly allay inflammation and soreness of the delicate linings of the air-tubes. They make breathing easy, cut and loosen choking phlegm and cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, etc.

Peps afford sound protection against sudden chills, and the 'flu and pneumonia peril. As Peps in your mouth whenever you go outdoors into damp or chilly night air will soothe the throat, and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs.

Price Re. One per bottle. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, or from agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Bareilly, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Badhe & Co., Madras; Khakani & Co., Karachi, etc.

PEPS

The Handy Tablet Medicine

New York Cotton.

SOUTHERN SELLING

New York, Dec. 21.

There is no doubt that the New York cotton futures market is very steady and in spite of unfavourable dry goods market and straddle selling as well as southern selling prices are keeping very steady. The offerings are absorbed by trade interests and professional operators. The general opinion is divided and some are inclined to look for lower prices owing to unprecedented large stocks of cotton and disturbed international financial situation. Thus prices are forced to move within a narrow range, small declines attract buyers while upshots are taken advantage by southern sellers of actual cotton. This state of affairs has killed outside enterprise and everybody is looking towards the forthcoming International Conference.

The census ginning Bureau report states 15,358,000 bales were ginned upto 12th December. The total amount ginned upto 30th November was 150,23,000 bales and at this time last season ginnings were 13,260,000 bales and in the season 1929-30 the amount ginned was 13,457,000 bales. The ginning report is smaller than expectation but in view of heavy weight of bales and comparatipvely short period. There was no buying. Knowing fully well about the weight of bales which is 95 bales equal 100 bales, total ginnings for season will be smaller than the Bureau's preliminary crop estimate.

The New York Cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also long liquidation and southern selling. Although basis in the South are firm, holders of speculative contracts in January delivery are liquidating. The market opened at about declining on inces and kept on declining on increased selling pressure. The market closed at a decline of 8 to 12 points. Spot cotton princes declined 10 points at 6-30 c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 6.14 c.

PRIVATE CABLE.

N. Y. January Highest 6.26. Lower 6.15 11.

N. Y. March Highest 6.42 (Opening.) Lowest 6.32 (2.19 p. m.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Liquidation is on in January. First notice day for next month's delivery is next Thursday. Can see no good reason for any material advance until some signs of improvement fundamental conditions both here and abroad.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Dec. 21.

December	6.15—.09
January	6.16—.10
March	6.34—.08
May	6.52—.08
July	6.70—.12
October	6.95—.12
Middling Spot	6.30—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 21.

December	6.11—.08
January	6.14—.07
Middling Spot	6.14—.06

NEW YORK.
New York, Dec. 21.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	6.20
March	6.38
May	6.55
New York Noon Call.—	
January	6.19
March	6.36
May	6.54

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 21.

	Bales
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	43,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Dec. 21.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

STRADDLE BUYING

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 ppoints. Later on the market was dull and uninteresting. Ginning figures which were below expectation had no effect on the market. Straddle buying during the last hour raised values and made the close best of the day unchanged to a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.22 d.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points; but March delivery advanced 7 points to 4. 95. Egyptian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a loss of 13 to 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Ginning figures are are somewhat below exppectations. Straddle operators are buying here against sales in New York October.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 21.
10-10 a.m.

	quotations	Closing.
December, 1931		4.92
January, 1932	4.85	4.90
February. 1932	.....	4.88
March,. 1932	4.85	4.89
April, 1932	.....	4.89
May, 1932	4.86	4.89—.91
June, 1932	....	4.91
July, 1932	4.89	4.93
August, 1932	....	4.95
September 1932	....	4.87
October, 1932	4.95	4.99
November, 1932	....	5.01
December 1932	....	5.04
Middling Spot	.....	5.22—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Sakelaridis, January	6.79
March	7.00
May	7.16
July	7 32
October	7.61
November	7 61
December	7.61
Sakel Spot	7.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.34
Broach, Fine, (Good Staple)	4.96
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.05
Oomra, Good	4.66
Oomra, Fully Good	4.76
Oomra, Fine	4.91
Bengal, Good	4.41
Bengal, Fully Good	4.51
Bengal, Fine	4.61
Scinde, Fully Good,	4.51
Scinde, Fine,	4.61
Scinde, Superfine.	4.71

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
LONDON, Dec. 21.

Chartered Bank of India A China £10-3|4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Registered) £104-1|2.

P and O Banking Corporation £6.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £82-3|4.

Conversion Loan 3 1|2 p.c. £71-3|4.

Indian Loan 5 1|2 p.c. £100.

Rupee Paper 3 1|2 p.c. £39.

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £41-1|2.

Indian Stock 3 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan £48-1|2.

Indian Stock 4 1|2 p. c. Sterling Loan £68-1|2.

Consols 2 1|2 p.c. £53-1|2.

War Loan 5 p.c. £94-3|4.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £88-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
LONDON, Dec. 21.

nterest—	
Day to day loans	4-1|8 p.c.
7 days' market loans	4-3|4 pc.
Bank Bills,—	
3 months	5-29|32 p.c.
6 months	6-3|16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills,—	
3 months	6-3|4 p.c.
6 months	6-7|8 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
LONDON, Dec. 21.

F.T. London on—	
Berlin	14.31-1|2
Amsterdam	8.43
Brussels	24.40
Madrid	39.93
Milan	66.62
Berne	17.37
Paris	86.25
Prague	112.00 (113.00)
New York (Closing)	3.38-1|2

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

In sympathy with easier advices from New York our market opened at Rs. 196|12 and declined to Rs. 195|8 on long liquidation. At this level there was some short covering which in the absence of selling resulted in a rise to Rs. 198|. However professional operators were reported selling indirectly and prices eased of to Rs. 196|12.

Liverpool market opened at unchanged prices against expected decline of 2 points. Our market ruled quiet on long liquidation and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 195/12.
Oomra D-J. 198.
Oomra May 188.
Bengal D-J. 177.
Bengal May 171/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 22.

March	129.90 plus 5.90
June	136.00 plus 6.00

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Dec. 22.

51	Mulji Jetha	Bagalkot 217
73	Virji Ladha	Nimbahera 184
64	P. R. Vakharia	Khamgaon 202
32	do.	Partur 203
26	do.	Partur 203
51	Mulji Jetha	Bijapur 205½
127	Virji Ladha	Bhilwara 186

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 22.

	New	Old
Bengan Superfine	198	
Bengal Fine	193	
Bengal F.G.	188	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	193	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	188	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	236	216
Nagpur Savner Fine	239	216
Yeotmal Fine	229	211
Arvi Fine	229	211
Amraoti Fine	226	206
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	223	206
Mulkapur Fine	216	203
Khandesh Fine	211	203
Muthia F.G.	206	186
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.		206
Jaina-Sailu F.G.G.S.	211	206
Parbhani F.G.G.S.		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	221	206
Ujjain-Shupaulpur Fine		211
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Cambodia		266
Miraj-Sangli		216
Compta Good		236
Jinja		291
Busoga		296

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Dec. 22.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	1,694	17,561
Central India	475	26,259
Barsi and Nagar	556	14,129
Hyderabad-Gaorani		3,204
Berar	1,151	43,925
Central Provinces	125	14,644
Total Oomras	4,001	119,722
Dholera	653	29,898
N.-W. Provinces	551	10,565
Rajputana	338	10,939
Sind-Punjab	1,162	29,023
Broach		7,761
Coompta & Dharwar	104	8,097
Westerns-Northerns	2	6,737
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		360
Persian		431
American		19,776
Egyptian & African	528	33,520
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	7,339	276,887

XPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.

	1st Sept. to 17th Dec. This year.	Yesterday
Europe	1.151	61,426
Japan and China	5,366	243,057
Coast Ports		17,055
Up-country by Rail		46,450
Afloat in harbour for Europe.		
China and Japan		13,309
Total	6,517	381,897

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Dec. 22.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/2 Highest Rs. 33/6/(Closing Rs. 33/5/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 32/11/6 Highest Rs. 33/1 Lowest Rs. 32/10/6 Closing Rs. 33/-

It is resolved to close the Bazaar on Monday the 28th inst. to receive Mahatma Gandhiji on his arrival per s.s. "Pilsna".

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 22.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/16
D D 1/6 3/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Dec./15 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jan./15 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 9/32.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 17/32 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Jan/Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 March.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 396
Banks Selling T T 395
Banks Buying T T 385

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 642
Banks Buying D D 667

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 163 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 153

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 99 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133 3/4·

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 63 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.39 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 2/0 22nd inst.
Japan/London 2/5 3/4 21st inst.
London/Paris 86.25 21st inst.
London/Belgium 24.50 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 17.25 21st instant.
London/Italy 66.75 21st inst.
London/Berlin 14.25 21st inst.
London/Holland 8.45 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £ 6.2.3 19th instant £ 6.2.1 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 20 7/16 19th inst. 20 7/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 20 9/16 19th inst. 20 9/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 31 1/4 19th inst 31 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/8 p.c. 19th instant 5 29/32 p.c. 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 p.c. 19th instant 6 3/16 p.c. 21st instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c. Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money:—Call 5 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 6 p.c. 6 Mos 5 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of London Silver:—Quietly steady. No special feature. Small business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 22.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 51-13.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 84/4

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 82/4

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 59/6.

4½ per cent. bonds due 1934 Rs. 91

4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 67/12

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 79-4.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 90.

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 80

6 Per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 93/2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/2

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 90

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 99/2.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100

6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 Rs. 100.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 57.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 56.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 56

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 71.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 90/12

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 90/12

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Dec. 22.

	Sup.	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal U. P.	196	192	188	184
,, Punjab	194	190	186	182
,, Oomra No. 3	226	222	218	
,, ,, No 1	238	234	230	
,, ,, No. 2	231	227	223	

Share Market

SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

In view of approaching X'mas Holidays there was marked absence of business on the stock Exchange. The market opened quiet but later on prices improved on short covering and scattered buying. In view of uncertain political and Financial situation, operators are not inclined to carry open interest over the holidays and to-morrow in the small session of one hour there may be further squaring up of open business.

MILLS.
Bombay, Dec. 22.

100 Ahm. Advance	255
50 Apollo	1/4/0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	80
250 Bom. Dyeing	629-6
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	138
100 Century	195
500 Central India P.	408/12
100 Central India	258/12
100 Colaba	64/6
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	45
250 Currim.	46/4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	450
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0/3/9
100 Elphinstone P.	20/12
100 Elphinstone	4
250 Fazulbhoy	293-12
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	87-8
1000 Hindustan	1205
100 Indore-Malwa	310
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7/8
100 Khatau	83/12
100 Kohinoor	103/12
250 Laxmi	683-12
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20
1000 Morarji	805
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	118-2
100 New City	44-8
250 Pabani	87/8
250 Pearl	162-8
100 Phoenix	250/0
10 Premier	1/4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	41/14
100 Swan	57/8
100 Swadeshi	198-2
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	18
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1030
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	63
50-25 Central	14
£10-5 Eastern	57/8
500 Imperial	860
500-125 Imperial Contr.	215
100-50 India	73-12
5 Union	3/2/6

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-12
70 Gwalior	56
250 Indian	143-12
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104
40 Katni Def.	503/12
100 Katni	137/8
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7/4
100 Shanabad	168/12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7.3
15 Jupiter	6-4
15 New India	14-12
200 Oriental	1345
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val. P.	930
1000 Andhra Val.	645
50 Bom. Tram P.	61/8
50 Bom. Tram	102/3
100 Tata Hydro P.	100/10
100 Tata Hydro	112-3
1000 Tata Power P.	1015
1000 Tata Power	413-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	6?9
100 Amritsar Patti	86/4
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74/8
100 Guzrat	41/4
100 Mandra Bhon.	50
500 Tapti Valley	535

MINING.

10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	12/10
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	109-6
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	44/8
30 Tata Steel D.	28?-8
75 Tata Steel	22-6

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	80/10
250 Bom. Steam P.	191/4
250 Bom. Steam	18?-6
50 Bom. Telephone	41/8
8s Brit. B. Petrol	2-11/6
125 Bom. Burma Old	316-4
50 Bom. Burma New	112/8
100 Ind. Bleaching	126-12
15 Scindia	5/12
3½ per cent Government Paper	51/13
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	90

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Linseed Ready	6 8 0
Linseed May	6 8 3
Wheat May	4 12 6
Wheat Ready	4 12 0
Groundnuts	7 5 0
Castorseed	6 14 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Dec. 22.

	Bales
Khandeish	1,694
Central India	475
Barsi-Nugger	556
Berar	1,151
Central Provinces	125
Dhollera	658
N.-W. Provinces	551
Rajputana	338
Sind-Punjab	1,162
Compta-Dharwar	104
Westerns-Northerns	2
Americans	528
Cotton	7,339
Wheat	13,744
Linseed	2,615
	Cwts.
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	406
Gingellyseeds	8,937
Poppyseeds	849
Groundnuts	28,594
Castorseeds	1,327
Rice	15,423
Myrabollams	4,932
Cottonseeds	4,748
Gram	694
Joowar	5,153
Barley	665
Bajree	1,100
	Tons.
Coal	813

LONDON PRODUCE.
LONDON, Dec. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) ton no offers.

Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton £13 Dec|Jan. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull|Capn't) ton £12-5-0 Dec|Jan. sellers.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, Dec. 22.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 515 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/8 per case of 8 lb.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
LONDON, Dec. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine, Dutch Standard, No. 25—

C and F Calcutta, December per cwt 9.

Jan|Mar. per cwt 9|1-1|2.

C and F Bombay Jan|Mar. per cwt 9|2.

C and F Karachi Jan|Mar. per cwt 9|2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, Dec. 21.

Demand bills	338.75

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Owing to easier advices from Shanghai Silver prices declined to-day. Gold market was quiet but steady any fluctuated within Rs. 18/8 per case of 8 lbs.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	29	6	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	29	6	9
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	29	7	0
Silver Ready	62	6	0
Silver 1st Settlement	62	6	9
Silver 2nd Settlement	62	6	0

LONDON SILVER.
LONDON, Dec. 21.

Silver.—No special feature. Small business. Market is quietly steady.

Spot	20-7|16
Forward	20-9|16

LONDON GOLD.
LONDON, Dec. 21.

Bar Gold fine per oz. £6-2-1

LINSEED.
LONDON, Dec. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton £11 Dec|Jan. sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton £9-2-6 Dec. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, (London) ton £11-10-0 Dec|Jan. sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
LONDON, Dec. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt 14|6 Jan|Apl. paid.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt 16|4-1|2 May|Aug. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 3 1|4 sellers.

LONDON METALS.
LONDON, Dec. 21.

Copper, Braziers, £55-1|2.

Yellow Metal £44-1|2.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £13-3|4.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, £9-1|8.

Tin, English Ingots, £143-3|4.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
LONDON, Dec. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1|2 lb Cargoes 26|6 December sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb Cargoes 27 Dec|Jan. sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 28|3 Dec|Jan sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels 31 Nov|Dec. nominal.

INDIAN COTTON CROP FORECAST

Details Of Acreage And Growth

The third Forecast of the Indian Cotton Crop made up to the 1st December and issued by the Director of Statistics, Calcutta was received on Monday afternoon. The following are the full details about acreage and yield in different districts. Oomra crop is estimated smaller by 4 lacs of bales which is the principal loss while other districts also small losses. The only increase of about 60,000 bales is shown in Broach District.

District	(In 1,000's. Area in Acres.	Yield In 400 L.B. Bales.
Oomra	10,884	1,634
Besgal Scinde	3,316	719
Dhollerahs	1,996	489
Broach	1,204	281
Americans	805	172
Others	4,153	801
Total	22,358	4,096

	1930-31	1929-30
Oomras	2,027	2,071
Bengal Scinde	998	997
Dhollerahs	492	280
Broach	2221	272
Americans	235	221
Others	780	831
Total	4,753	4,672

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 21-12-31	5943000	6681000
Receipts, Yesterday 21-12-31	43000	30000
Exports to date 21-12-31	3704000	3786000
Stock at Ports 18-12-31	4347000	4163000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-12-31	2214000	1811000
Stock at Liverpool 18-12-31	333000	929000
Visible Supply 18-12-31	9211000	8237000
Quantity in Sight 18-12-31	9440000	9899000
Quantity out of Sight 18-12-31	5429000	4743000

JEENA'S
EXCURSION SPECIAL
WILL LEAVE
VICTORIA TERMINUS
TO-NIGHT at 9-15 p.m. sharp.

NOW DRAWING HUGE CROWDS
SAROJ MOVIETONE'S FIRST Talking & Singing Picture
SHAKUNTALA
With Mr. ASHRAFKHAN (of "Malavpati-Munj" Fame) and Miss NAJJOO BEGUM Nightingale of Punjab, Miss ZEBU NISSA & Miss RANI.
(LAMINGTON ROAD) WEST-END TALKIES
SHOWS.—5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1931

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

THE MUFFLED VOICE OF YOUTH.

Reasons For R. T. C. Ending In Smoke.

"DEPLORABLE MISTAKES COMMITTED AT TIME OF TRUCE"

Subhas Bose On Lesson Of Hijli And Chittagong Tragedies

ADOPTION OF BOLD POLICY BY CONGRESS URGED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Dec. 22.

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Poona. A huge and expectant crowd consisting mostly of Youth Leaguers had collected at the Poona station to-day, to give him fitting reception. He is the President-elect to the Maharashtria Provincial Youth League Conference which is to be held to-day. The platform was filled with people long before the train arrived. Exactly at 11-30 a.m. the Poona Express steamed in the station and a loud cry of "Inquilab Zindabad" was raised. Then Subhas Babu came out of the compartment, and was received by Sjt. Gadgil, President of the Youth League, Sjt. Tulpule, a prominent Congress leader, and other Congress workers and Youth Leaguers. He was then garlanded and was brought outside the station, in a procession, accompanied by a Sikh carrying a red flag near the car. Another Congress volunteer was seen on horseback with a big national flag in his hand when Subash Babu sat in the car once again the cry of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" was raised and then he motored to city.

The following are extracts from the presidential address delivered by Babu Subash C. Bose, at the Maharashtra Youth Conference held at Poona on Tuesday afternoon:—

"To-day I do not propose to waste your time or mine by dilating on the necessity of the youth movement in this country nor shall I attempt to justify its existence. This effort is no longer required. The youth movement has come to stay and we can no longer ignore its existence. Youth all over the world is impatient with the present order of things. It has a dream, vision, of its own—a vision of a better order of things—and it is now struggling everywhere to translate that dream into reality. We may be dreamers and visionaries but we firmly believe that the dreams of to-day can become the realities of to-morrow. Inspired by this faith we are now engaged in a serious battle with the stern realities and obstacles of the day in order to create for ourselves and our countrymen a new social, economic and political order.

There cannot be any doubt in any quarter that we are now hungering for freedom. This hunger is acute and intense and the freedom that we are hankering after is full, all-round freedom. Once the hunger for freedom has been roused in us, that hunger cannot be quenched until we have a full dose of it. I know there are some who think tha a full dose of freedom is not good for us—it may lead to licence. We have no quarrel with them—but neither shall we waste our own time and energy by trying to argue with them. We shall only say this that there is some fundamental difference between them and ourselves. We believe that freedom is good for all and the more of it we can have, the better for ourselves and for the human race. The first taste of freedom may tend to unbalance us—it may even cause a reeling sensation—but it is bound to sober us before long and then we shall find that freedom is a source of infinite strength and irresitible power.

THE MUFFLED VOICE OF YOUTH.

Friends, the voice of youth cannot easily make itself heard. Attempts to muzzle it are often made but even the muffled voice can be heard by those who take the trouble of straining their ears. So far as our country is concerned, I am constrained to say that even within the portals of the Indian National Congress, the voice of Youth cannot always make itself heard. As a result of this, you sometimes notice a conflict between Congress organisations and youth organisations in some parts of the country. To those who are in charge of our Congress organisations, I would earnestly appeal to admit into the Congress fold all the radical elements in our society. These radical elements constitute the strength of a party or organisation; and to my mind, it is neither safe nor desirable to exclude from our ranks any elements that may be radical or revolutionary in outlook or purpose.

The debacle that has arisen in connection with the Round Table Conference is in my humble opinion, due largely to the fact, that at the time of the ill-starred truce, the voice of youth was more or less ignored. The Round Table Conference should really have been confined to the belligerent parties. Unfortunately, even loyalists, communalists and nondescripts were admitted to the Round Table Conference and their main objective seemed to be not the promotion of the cause of India's freedom but the creation of obstacles in the path of genuine nationalists.

R. T. C. ENDING IN SMOKE.

In these circumstances, is it surprising that the Conference should end in smoke? The Round Table Conference of to-day reminds me of the Irish convention which was meant to be a trap for the Sinn Feiners of Ireland. But while the Sinn Feiners steered clear of this pitfall, we seem to have walked into it. The position would have been quite different to-day, if at the time of the truce, we had insisted that only the belligerent parties should be represented at the Conference, and if we had extracted from the British Government the promise, that the fundamental demands of the Indian people as embodied in the Karachi Resolution would be conceded and the Conference would meet only for the purpose of discussing details. This was not done. Consequently the Conference met, not to discuss the exact form of Swaraj which India was to get—but whether India was to get Swaraj at all or any fractional dose of it. And all sorts of people were set up to oppose the demand for Swaraj made, on behalf of the Indian National Congress, by its sole representative, Mahatma Gandhi.

The responsibility for the mistakes committed at the time of Truce should attach not merely to the supreeme Executive of the Congress but also to the Government of India. I should say that the responsibility of the Government is even greater in this matter. At a time, when truce-terms were being discussed, two militant groups in this country, represented by the revolutionary prisoners and the Meerut Conspiracy Case prisoners were altogether ignored.

AN ADVICE IGNORED.

Lord Irwin was informed and advised that if peace was to be established, it would be neither safe nor advisable to ignore these two militant groups in the country—but that advice was of no avail. The proclamation of truce brought about the release of the Satyagrahi prisoners but the Meerut Conspiracy Case and other revolutionary conspiracy cases in different parts of the country went on in full swing—and the revolutionary prisoners confined in different jails all over India were either forgotten or ignored. The most serious blunder was the non-release of the detenus who had been imprisoned without trial.

While there was nominally a truce between the Congress and the Government of India, repression went on merrily. The number of detenus in confinement without trial began to swell from day to day. The degree of repression also began to increase as also the variety. Thus there was continued provocation offered by the Government through their repressive policy which the Congress was unable to stop or to prevent. When this provocation caused a feeling of exasperation among the fullblooded youths and led to unfortunate acts of terrorism—the Anglo Indian Press and the agents of the bureaucracy, whom we regard as responsible for official terrorism, began to throw all the blame on the Congress and the representatives of the Congress.

The inability of the Congress to stop what I would call official terrorism is largely responsible for the weakening of the hold of the Congress on the youths in some parts of the country—and particularly in Bengal. If the Congress had been able to checkmate the repressive policy of the bureaucracy—the appeal of the Congress in favour of non-violence would have been simply irresistible. But, as matters stand, it has to be admitted that the repeated appeals made by us in the press and the platform for maintaining non-violence have not had their desired effect.

HIJLI AND CHITTAGONG TRAGEDIES.

You have heard of the acts of oppression and repression committed, directly or indirectly by the agents of the bureaucracy in different parts of the country. You have heard also of the atrocities perpetrated at Chittagong, Hijli and Dacca in my unfortunate province. I shall not take up your time by repeating the facts relating to these events. It will suffice for my purpose to say, that the events at Chittagong and Dacca have clearly demonstrated that property can be damaged or looted in this unfortunate country with impunity—not matter whether the culprits are non-officials or agents of the bureaucracy. The public demand made for the punishment of the culprits and for the compensation of those, on whom damage or loss was inflicted, has been treated with contempt. Likewise the incidents at Hijli have clearly demonstrated that there is no sanctity attached to human life in this country. Two detenus were killed and twenty seriously wounded. The official committee appointed officially by the Bengal Government came to the conclusion, that the firing on the night of the 16th September, 1931 in the Hijli Detention Camp was indiscriminate and unjustified. On the basis of this report of the official committee, the modest demand was made on behalf of the public, that the culprits should be tried and punished and the injured detenus and the families of the murdered detenus should be compensated—and further that all persons detained without trial should be set free—but this demand too has been scornfully disregarded by the Government. The Government of Bengal after considering the report of the official committee of enquiry have come to the conclusion, that the detenus are themselves mainly responsible for the tragic incidents of the 16th September last, and what is more, they have decided that the sepoys should be given departmental punishment!

SITUATION IN U. P.

Friends, you will pardon me for dealing at such length with events that have happened in one part of the country. But my only excuse is that I regard the above atrocities as typical of the whole of India and I prefer to speak from personal or first hand knowledge wherever that is possible. As a matter of fact, however, acts of repression similar to those related above, have happened in other parts of the country as well. You know the situation in the United Provinces today. There, the official policy the U. P. Government has been such as to force the people to resort to a non-rent campaign even while the truce has not officially been ended. You have also heard of the suppression of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha organisations in some parts of the Country and the banning of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha Conference in other places as well as the tactics employed in this connection. And all these have happened at a time, when we are supposed to be at peace with the British Government!

I am firmly of opinion that as soon as Mahatma Gandhi arrives in India he should be requested to send an ultimatum to the Government that unless the repressive measures adopted by the Government in different places are immediately withdrawn, it will be impossible for him to continue co-operation with the Round Table Conference. When the Government have shown by their action that they have ended the truce. I do not understand why the Congress should cling to the shadow of a truce when the substance has vanished altogether.

ADOPTION OF BOLD POLICY.

It is not for me to predict what the Working Committee will actually decide when Mahatmaji arrives. But I would like to urge, with all the emphasis at my command, the adoption of a bold policy. The hard facts of official repression and official terrorism have to be faced immediately—and if the Congress is to maintain its hold over the people, prompt action is essential. In the United Provinces, the no-rent campaign has already been started. In Bengal, official sanction to the programme of the boycott of British Goods and British Institutions is eagerly awaited. But what about the rest of India? There is no doubt at all that the whole country is awaiting a prompt and bold lead and dilatory tactics will surely prove to be suicidal.

Friends, as I followed the deliberations of the Round Table Conference and of the various committees when they were in session. I used to feel that too much effort was being wasted in trying to placate individuals or parties who never meant to fight the British Government for the attainment of India's freedom. On the other hand important militant groups in the country, including the left wing of the Congress seemed to be ignored by the Government on the one side and the official Congress on the other. But I would like to know what will actually happen, if these militant groups are ignored in this manner, and peace is formally established between the Congress and the Government. In that eventuality, what guarantee is there that India will not go the way of Ireland?

DON'T FORGET PAST HISTORY.

Sjt. Bose then referred to the question of an All-India Federation and said that in theory, he was strongly in favour of a federation, but he would like to make it clear, that if as a result of a federation, backward territories like some of the Indian States were going to retard the progress of the est of India he would be the first to stoutly oppose the idea of a federation.

Concluding Sjt. Bose said:—

"I only hope that in fulfilling our purpose and destiny, we shall not forget our past history and tradition—our National genius or our National exigencies. The endeavour to ignore these factors will not only fail but will prove to be harmful and even suicidal."

Pandit Jawaharlal who arrived in Bombay on Monday morning from Hubli was snapped at Bori Bunder with his daughter.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas opened the Bandra Swadeshi Bazar on Saturday last. The above is a group photo of the Organising Committee of the Bazaar with Sir Lallubhai (centre).

Indian Leaders' Competition.

PRIZE WINNERS

1st PRIZE (Rs. 300)—(NO ERROR).

RATNAKAR PURSHOTTAM MUKADAM, Purshottam N. Satghar Khota's Wadi House, 1-A, Girgaon, Bombay 4.

2nd and 3rd PRIZES.

The second prize (Rs. 200) and the third prize (Rs. 100) have been divided among the following four persons each person getting Rs. 75 (with one error each).

(1) MRS. VIMALA SAMANT, c/o MR. B. R. Tendolkar, Kolhapur City.

(2) MR. RAMAKANT SHANKER GOREGAONKER, Godaveri Nivas, 14 Dammer Lan , Bombay 7.

(3) MR. VINAYAK RAGHUNATH VAGH, M. V. Samant's Bungalow, Turner Roa , Bandra.

(4) MR. MUTHIYAL ISHWAL AIYYA, Ayurvedic Compounder, Maholla Nallagutta, Secundrabad (Deccan).

The correct solution was as under:—

1	Mahatma Gandhi	7	Dr. Ansari
2	Pt. Motilal Nehru	8	Mr. Sen Gupta
3	Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel	9	Mr. Jinnah
4	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	10	Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
5	Pt. Malaviya.	11	Sir Chimanlal Setalvad
6	Mr. Subhas Bose	12	Mr. Shaukat Ali

Cheques will be posted to successful competitors in the course of the week.

WATCH FOR OUR NEW COMPETITION

MALICIOUS PROPAGANDA AGAINST CONGRESS

"Morning Post's" Outburst

The "Morning Post" writes:—

A great deal of mischief has been done by that plausible catchword that force is no remedy. Where a Government is too partial or too supine to assert justice and support police it betrays civilisation, for of all the evils which may befall society the rule of anarchy is the word. Nor is there any justification for a Government which neglects this fundamental duty of protecting the subject against a rule of terror. In the province of Bengal, where terrorism has gained power by immunity, a meek administration has at least been goaded into taking strong measures, which we sincerely hope will be successful. For some years the European has risen up and lain down and gone about his business under the perpetual threat of assassination, and not white men and white women only, but those Indians who are loyal to Government or do their duty as servants of the administration. Moreover, since these bandits must have funds, cases are numerous of peaceful villagers being cruelly tortured as a means of extortion. And we hope that the British public and the British Government realise that the patron of this system of terrorism is the Indian National Congress, whose leaders are now darkly hinting at more violence if they do not get their way at the Round Table Conference.

The terrorism of the agents of Congress is by no means confined to Bengal: it has been allowed to gain strength in many parts of India as a result of that shameful "truce" with the forces of disorder. The Congress "volunteers," who are, in fact, paid blackguards of the towns, have in many cases been actually quartered on selected villages and districts by the organisation, and we have even heard of members of the thief caste who have joined Congress in order to free themselves from the unwelcome attentions of the police. Their purpose is to intimidate Mohammedan shopkeepers who dare to sell British goods, to terrorise or murder loyal officials, to force villagers to abstain from paying their rents to loyal landowners or their land tax to Government, and, in general, to establish the prestige of Congress as something stronger than British law. The paymasters of this organised conspiracy are known to be those rich Hindu traders and capitalists who profit by the boycott of British goods, and its directors are those Brahmins and vakils who hope to gain, in one way or another, by the elimination of British power.

From these facts several deductions may be made. One is that the capture and punishment of the agents will not be sufficient as long as the principals in the conspiracy are immune from the law and even courted by the Government. Let us suggest again that State policy must support and not conflict with police measures if they are to have a fair chance of success. And as Congress is behind these outrages it might be proclaimed that for every political murder in India a power transferred should be resumed or that the whole question of self-government be postponed for a term of years. Those who know India best will be ready to assure our politicians that such measures could not worsen the position, as Congress has done and will do what it can to make trouble in any event. The best way to improve the political position in India is to weaken the prestige and undermine the power of our enemies in that country and conversely to encourage and strengthen our friends. These Bengal Ordinances are proof positive that the opposite policy has failed.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Karnatak's Final Election

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD SECURES 26 VOTES

DHARWAR, Dec. 22.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee finally elected Babu Rajendra Prasad to the Presidentship of the Puri Congress Babu Rajendra Prasad secured 26 votes. Sjt. Rajagopalachariar came next with eleven, the rest getting one, two, or three.

Sjt. Karnad Sadashivrao, President Provincial C. C., returned to Dharwar after touring with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

JAPANESE OFFENSIVE

Against 30,000 Bandits

A SCENT OF ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Tokio.—A message from Mukden says that the Japanese offensive against the bandits will be confined to districts west of the South Manchurian Railway and north of Mukden, provided the Chinese regulars do not support the bandits whose number is estimated at about 30,000 or attempt to hinder Japanese operations.

ULTIMATE OBJECTIVE.

Shanghai.—Chinese circles believe that the final driving out of Chang Sueh Liang's forces from Manchuria will be ultimate objective of the Japanese offensive against the bandits and that Japanese expect to capture Chinchow before Christmas.—Reuter.

BHANDARI AIKYA-VARDHAK MANDALI

Lady Sykes Distributes Prizes

"In these days every person must stand on his own legs. I congratulate this institution most heartily that they have made such good start in enabling the members of their community to do so." Thus declared Lady Sykes presiding over the prize distribution ceremony of the Kittee Bhanari Aikya-Vardhak Mandali, Duragadevi, Bombay, on Saturday last.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, President of the Mandali, in welcoming Lady Sykes and the other guests paid a tribute to the keen solicitude shown by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes for the welfare of the masses.

Lady Sykes, after distributing the prizes, made a short speech. She said she was glad to listen to the report of the work done by the Mandali and the efforts they had made to remove the backwardness of the community. She congratulated them for their realisation that if the Bhandari community was not to be left behind in the race of life they must seek advance by their own efforts. The present era of democratic progress should be an era of hope for them if they overcome the backwardness in education.

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